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INDIA TO MANUFACTURE PENICILLIN

India has plans ready for the manufacture of Penicillin. This new life-saving drug, is a yellowish white powder, which is later on mixed with saline solution and injected into a patient's muscles or veins. As little as one part of this potent germ killer in 25,000,000 parts of water stops bacterial growth in test tubes.

Reply To Population Scare—Mongers

(See Page 5)

MAN IS PRIMITIVE MAMMAL

BY PROF. J. B. S. HALDANE

LIFE began in the water. The first land animals of which we have fossils were flightless insects, presumably descended from something like the modern crustaceans. Later, perhaps *50 milllon years later, fish came on land and developed legs. Perhaps it was to get away from them that insects took to flying at the time when coal was formed, or maybe earlier.*

About the same time the first four-footed animals produced eggs with shells tough enough to prevent the young from drying up, yet sufficiently porous to allow oxygen to soak in. Once this was done they did not need water to breed in, and could live anywhere on land except perhaps in very cold regions. We speak of these early four-footed animals as reptiles. But I have little doubt that in another 50 years or so we shall use a different classification.

Like any group of animals which conquers a new habit, they specialised in all sorts of ways. One group, from which we are descended, quite early developed the three different kinds of teeth, cutters, dog-teeth and grinders, which are found in most animals. And they probably had hair. They seemed to be the most progressive animals. Yet they mostly disappeared, and were ousted by a group called the Archosaurs (ruling reptiles), which dominated the land for hundred million years. Their best-known members were the Dinosaurs and the flying reptiles, or Pterodactyles. Their living descendants are the birds and the crocodiles. A large number of them walked on their hind legs and used their fore paws for grasping. The one thing they did not do was to develop their brains. The existing lizards and snakes are only distantly related to them, being descended from a group which was not very important during the great age of reptiles. The tortoises, which have gone in for armour and slowness, like sea-urchins, snails and crabs, even most distantly related.

Went Back To Sea

At least seven and probably many more groups of reptiles went back to the sea; and of these the Ichthyosaurs were as highly specialised as the modern whales, even bearing their young alive. Of these groups, only the turtiles and sea-snakes survive. Two, or perhaps three, groups learned to fly, of which only the birds survive. Others developed gigantic size, and some of the plant-eaters had made efficient grinding teeth than any living animal. In fact, during the time between the formation of the coal and the chalk, nature tried a vast variety of experiments with four-footed animals.

About the end of the chalk, almost all of these came to an end. We are absolutely in the dark as to why they did so. There are any number of theories, one as good—or bad—as another. Fortunately, the ancestral animals, descended from a group of reptiles who had almost disappeared before the Archosaurs, were there to take their place. There was such a vacancy for large land animals that quite a number of flightless birds, like giant-toothed penguins, stepped into it. But they were soon ousted by the mammals, which have now had 70 million years to adapt themselves to various ways of life. They have done most of the things which the reptiles did, on a higher level. Like the Pterodactyls, the bats have taken to the air; like the Ichthyosaurs, the whales have assumed the form of fish.

The moles are more efficient burrowers than any reptiles which we know. On the other hand, the kangaroos are the best mammalian attempt at a pattern of animal resting on its hind legg tail which was rather common among the dinosaurs. And the armadillos are not so effectively armoured as the tortoises. We have not produced a form like the snakes, and though in each age there have been a few monstrous like the elephant and the rhinoceros, the reptiles certainly evolved more and heavier monsters, apart from the whales.

When we think of mammals, we probably think mostly of hoofed animals, like the cow, deer and horse, carnivors like the lion and wolf, and animals with hands like the monkeys and ourselves. But it is striking that about half the living mammals belong to the rodents, which includes rats, beavers and porcupines. On the whole these are the most successful and widespread of mammals. I think the most original mammals. I think the most original men. The largest whales are all filter-feeders. The largest reptiles ate plants or fairly large animals. But the great whales have no teeth. They live on shoals of shrimp-like crustaceans which they strain out of the sea with their sieves of "whalebone" which have replaced their teeth. The elephants have developed a trunk which allows them to do at least some of the things which we do with our hands, while using all four legs for walking. If they had taken to doing something more constructive than pulling down branches with it; if for example the mammoths which lived in cold countries had started making houses to keep out the snow, they might have developed their brains as well

Primitive Mammal

Man is rather primitive mammal as regards structure. He has kept all his fingers and toes, and most of his teeth. He has not got a highly specialised stomach like a sheep or a new organ like an elephant's trunk or even a cow's horns. Indeed, the part of his body which is most different from the corresponding part in his nearest relatives, such as the gorilla, is probably his heel, which enables him to walk for long distances on one pair of legs.

His unique features are his very large brain and the use which he makes of it. He is not only animal that uses tools. There is, for example, a bird which uses a cactus thorn to pick insects out of holes, not to mention spiders with their webs. He is not the only animal which builds, most birds do so. Many animals store food, and some ants domesticate other insects. But he is the only animal which liberately shapes tools, and the only one which uses fire.

Nevertheless, he was a fairly rare animal till quite recently, and it is only in the last 20,000 years that he has live in societies bigger than large families. As man learned to co-operate, a whole series of new problems arose, and men, without ceasing to be animals, passed out of the science of zoology, just as living thing, without ceasing to be material, passed out of the sphere of the science of chemistry.

HIMALAYAN FOOTPRINTS MYSTERY

Scientists Astonished At What Explorers Found

FRANK STUART IN "TIT BITS"

AN EERIE APPARITION, half as tall again as a man, white-skinned, naked but covered with coarse white hair, stinking like a goat, wailing, flinging up maniac arms, leaving footprints as big as meat dishes in the snow—footprints that show a great toe turned backwards....That is how they describe the Abominable Snowman of Mount Everest.

BEFORE the war, when writing a novel, "Caravan for China", I wished to mention this queer legend. So, while getting information from Sir Aurel Stein, F.R.S., the authority on the Himalayas, about mountain caravan trails, I added: "Do you know anything about the Abominable Snowman?

He replied gravely: "No one can tell what exists on the higher slopes, but usually there is a basis for these widespread native stories".

While still searching for mountaineering details for my book, I was shown reports in newspapers of a somewhat similar apparition seen by a party of climbers on Mount Cairngorm, the 4,000-feet peak in Manfishire. This was, again, a figure about nine feet high, white, almost invisible in a snowstorm, hurrying past with tremendous strides, and leaving huge footprints with that turned-back toe-mark.

Nothing very convincing so far, perhaps. But there is something more to the story than this—there are photographs, and the evidence of famous mountaineers; there is the witness of hundreds of people in England, and of explorers elsewhere.

SCIENTISTS ASTONISHED

In 1921, Lieutenant-Col. Howard Bury, D.S.O., led a distinguished climbing party up the Rongbuk Glacier seeking to attain the peak of Mount Everest. His party consisted of mountaineers and scientists. Climbing a pass called Lnakpa La, 22,000 feet up in the eternal snows, far beyond all human or even animal or bird life. the party were astounded to find what looked like human footprints of great size.

Having fought their way to this tremendous height with special clothing and boots and all the help of years of climbing experience, they naturally did not suppose that a barefoot man could have preceded them!

"Metch-Kangmi!" exclaimed the Tibetan porters, staring round in terror. The words mean "Stinking men of the snows." The porters, though alarmed, were not surprised. For hundreds of years records in Tibetan monasteries have mentioned these weird creatures, who are said to carry off human beings.

Four years after Bury reported the strange footprints on Lhakpa La, another famous mountaineer, A. N. Tombazi, was climbing a 19,000-feet pass under the side of Kanchanganga a mountain in the Himalayas almost as high as Everest, when he saw, 200 yards away across the snow, a five-foot naked figure, plucking up a snow-line shrub. It turned instantly and fled. Tombazi ran to the place, and found strange footprints, about seven inches long, with a huge toe—plainly the marks of a near-human biped.

In those solitudes every human movement is matter for gossip in villages down the slopes. But villagers said no man had climbed so high, and that no naked man could live there for many hours. It was, they said, a Stinking Snowman, probably a young one who had carelessly come too low down from the peaks.

In 1936 a well-known Eastern explorer, Ronald Kaulback, was climbing at 16,000 feet in the Tibetan mountains near the source of the River Salween when he came unexpectedly on five sets of tracks "as though made by a barefoot man" in the snow, 3,000 feet above the tree line.

Bears are unknown there, and no other animal would climb so high. Besides, these footmarks showed the imprint of five toes. There was no food of any sort at that height. The marks were too big to have been made by a bird. What caused them? It's a mystery!

The following year F. S. Smythe, the famous mountaineer, climbing at 17,000 feet found—and photographed—the tracks of enormous feet, longer than and nearly three times as wide as human footpints, each one with a great toe-mark pointing backwards.

The photographs caused a violent controversy in England. Some experts said that they might be bear tracks; others asserted that neither the Himalayan black bear nor the giant panda produced tracks in the least like this toe-marked print.

Other climbers that year reported these grotesque foot-prints, one set high up on the Birch Ganga glacier, and the others on an even higher glacier at nearly 20,000 feet. No bear would ever be likely to be found at that altitude, nor were these marks like bear-tracks.

Towards the end of 1937 more evidence was forthcoming from an unimpeachable source. Brigadier John Hunt, climbing at 19,000 feet with native porters in the Zemu Pass, be-

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Anders Clarin, a member of the Swedish Direct Action Corps for World Federal Government arrived at London Airport without a passport in order to emphasize the useless barriers existing between the peoples of the world.

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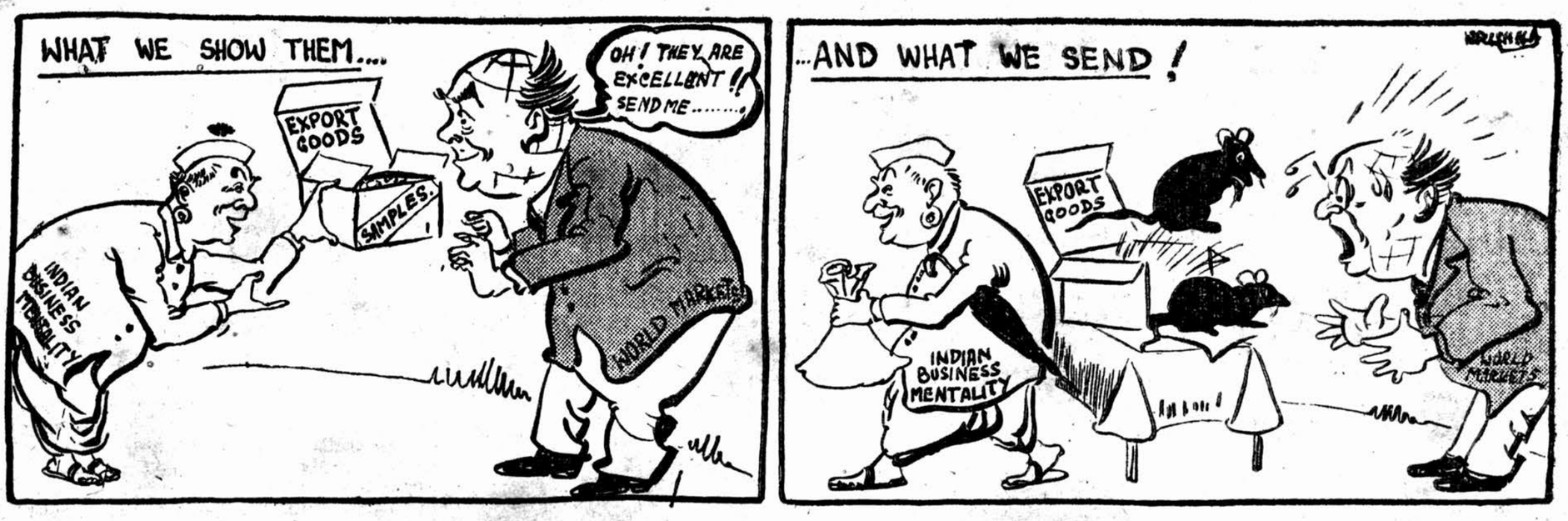


POWER AND FOOD FROM RIVER PROJECTS

Priority Tussle Between Centre And Provinces

The success of river valley development projects in India and elsewhere in the world has fired the imagination of planners in Provinces and States to such an extent that almost every Government today has one or more irrigation or power projects of its own. Altogether, the country now has about 170 such schemes, which may cost well over Rs. 1,200 crores! Clearly, all these cannot go ahead simultaneously. A conference is shortly meeting in New Delhi to recommend priorities. The Centre functions under certain constitutional handicaps which are described in this article.

NATURE has generously so laid out India's river system that almost every Province or major State has a sizable waterway passing through it.

With the dawn of independence, less than two years ago, thoughts of leaders and administrators naturally turned to the speediest means of making the country prosperous through fuller utilization of its large natural resources. Reflective eyes turned to the map, and discovered in India's many and well-dispersed rivers the means necessary to make the country a land of abounding plenty.

The "multi-purpose" idea caught on. It fired the imagination of planners throughout the country. Their enthusiasm knew no bounds. Numerous plans have already been produced and more are under preparation.

Plans To Cost Rs. 1,200 Crores

Understandably enough, the pendulum has swung to the other side. As a result, almost every Province or State, today, has under construction one or more irrigation or power projects and almost every one of them is anxious to go ahead with more as soon as possible.

It is estimated that there iare at present about 170 such projects, large and small, under contemplation, planning, investigation or execution in the country. Together, the cost of all these is likely to exceed Rs. 12,000,000,000. This is almost four times the total estimated revenues of the Central Godvernment for 1949-50, or approxmately 12 times the combined revenues for this period of the five Provinces of West Bengal, Bihar, the Central Provinces, Assam and East Punjab.

At an optimistic estimate, the quantities of materials required to carry out all these projects cannot be procured even in the next twenty years. As for technical personnel and trained staff, one can easily visualize the scramble that is bound to result with Provinces and States trying to compete with one another for the limited manpower available to execute their respectice projects.

Centre's Powers Curbed Under 1935 Act

Clearly, all this must be avoided The layman, quite naturally, looks to the Central Government to allocate priorities and co-ordinate the various schemes in different parts of the country. But the Centre's own powers are circumscribed under the provisions of existing law.

Prior to the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform ofs 1919, no large irrigation work could be undertaken without the sanction of the Secretary of State who was advised in this respect by the Government of India. All matters of dispute between Provinces or between Provinces and States were resolved either by mutual agreement or by the orders of the Secretary of State.

After 1921, irrigation became a provincial but a reserved subject. Hydro-electric development, on the other hand, became a provincial but a transferred subject. All irrigation projects which affected more than one Province or cost more than Rs. 50 lakhs had to be submitted to the Government of India for the sanction of the Secretary of State.

The position changed drastically with the introduction of provincial autonomy in April, 1937. Under item 19 of List II of the Seventh Schedule, it was laid down that "water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments, water storage and water power" shall be under the exclusive control of Provincial legislatures. While inland navigation was made partly a Central subject, partly a Provincial subject and in some respects a concurrent subject, irrigation, flood control and water power development became purely Jrovincial subjects. A further anomaly was that while hydro-electric development was made a responsibility of Provincial Governments, the law relating to electricity was subject to concurrent legislation.

Progress Through Persuasion

The Government of India, in 1945, created the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission—a body of experts—and charged it with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilization of the country's water resources. In cases of dispute, the Commission's chief weapon, of course, was to be persuasion. The results have been encouraging. A number of schemes which had been held up for settlement of disputes have since moved forward.

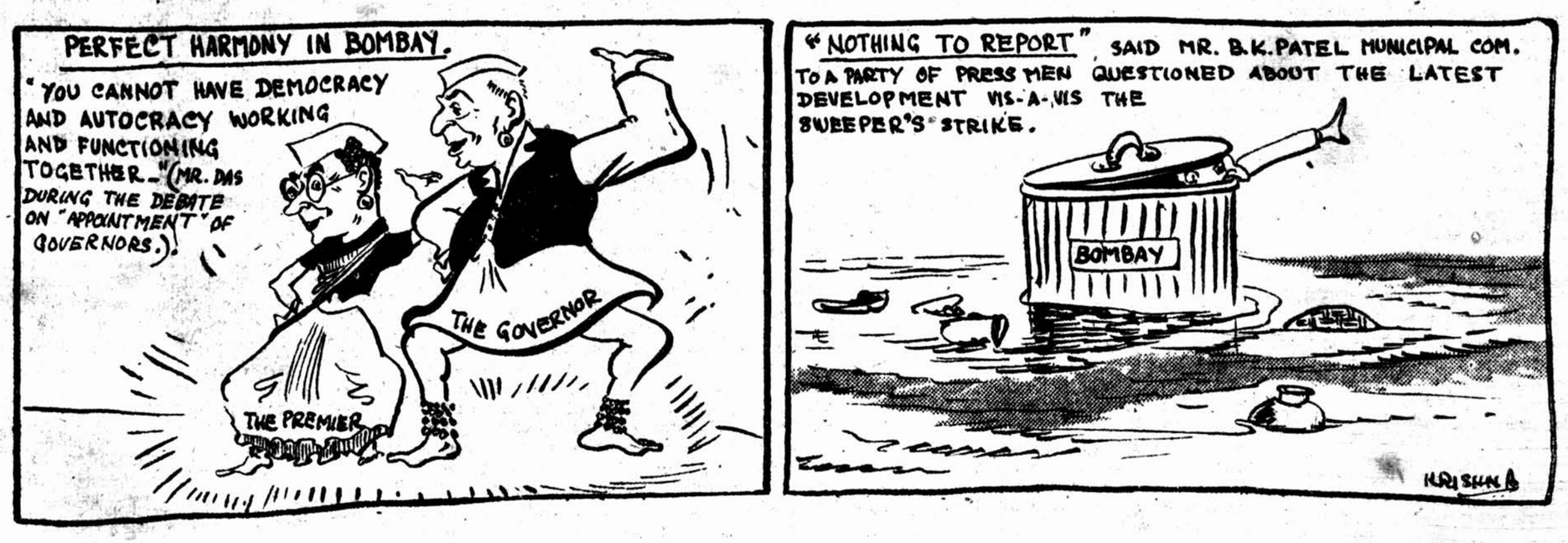
A further step has been taken by the Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, which is in charge of river valley development. A conference is proposed to be convened in New Delhi in the near future to recommend priorities 'inter se' various projects. It is hoped that it will then be possible to follow a phased programme of investigation and construction, keeping pace with the availability of material and manpower resources, and avoiding bottlenecks and hold-ups in actual execution.

Waterways Under New Constitution

But the provisions of the 1935 Act relating to waterways still remain, inconvenient reminders of the fact that

(Continued On Page 26)

Mr. Gerhard Eisler, described as America's No. 1 Communist was carried off a Polish ship by Scotland Yard detectives. Sympathisers of Mr. Eisler paraded with children in their arms outside Bow Street Police station.


PERFECT HARMONY IN BOMBAY.
"YOU CANNOT HAVE DEMOCRACY AND AUTOCRACY WORKING AND FUNCTIONING TOGETHER."(MR. DAS DURING THE DEBATE ON "APPOINTMENT" OF GOVERNORS.).
THE GOVERNOR
THE PREMIER
"NOTHING TO REPORT", SAID MR. B.K. PATEL MUNICIPAL COM. TO A PARTY OF PRESS MEN QUESTIONED ABOUT THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT VIS-A-VIS THE SWEEPER'S STRIKE.
BOMBAY

WHAT SHALL WE TEACH?

By Bhanu Pancholy

WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN ART, DEALING WITH DESIGNING FOR ART TRADES

If you are an art teacher in a high school, vocational school, trade school, vocational classes in college or university and you have found pupils with definite aptitudes for using art training for a livelihood this is for you.

Our high schools are overcrowded with more pupils who are not preparing for college entrance each year, and who are remaining in school longer because they cannot be employed because of labour legislation as to age limits. Some of these pupils come from families in which the budget will not permit further education beyond high schools, and yet whose abilities with the right direction could prepare them for designing as a career or a profession. The degree of skill with which they perform, and their ability to co-operate with others is what the trades require and are looking for in young people.

High schools are losing their snobbery as to academic standards. We are a dynamic moving nation, on wheels in fact and in fancy, and we like a venture and create new products in the direction of change. In a democracy of economics as well as politics, the consumer public is the final answer to our adventures in business and the arts related to business. Radios, autos, rugs, refrigerators, cosmetics, movies, kitchen wear, clothing are "styled" and changed from year to year. With so many designers being required for such changes, our high school and college vocational art work faces an opportunity unequalled in our past history.

Vocational Opportunity

As yet, to my knowledge, no actual survey has been made on how much vocational art work is being taught in our general high schools. Many a high school art teacher has perhaps found girl students with a flair for smart fashion drawing or designing who through too much academic drawing have been forced to draw the human figure in class, and mark up their class books with movie heroines in profile. Or there are the boys with talent for accurate small drawings who cannot draw gigantic murals in coloured chalk for the high school auditorium. The day of teaching each pupil alike has passed. Such pupils show definte aptitudes and directions which are their own answers to future work in a chosen field, and need only intelligent direction to start them on the road of real vocational opportunity.

In old days, when craftsmen designed their own work by doing it, they had control over the entire process. Today, the artist who conceives the ideas for trade and industry, rarely, if ever has anything to do with the manufacturing processes. Our economic system does not permit a fine potter to make a child's cereal bowl which sells for few annas. But he can make the original from which replicas are turned out by the thousands, which sell for a few annas and whose design, glaze and colour are acceptable even to collectors.

Industrial Design

The industrial design which styles the red handles of a kitchen cabinet is as fine and useful in concept as that of a similar thing of some centuries past. But quantity production has removed such a thing by process from the original designer.

The distance between design and fabrication must be bridged by training. That training must be translated for the student, for our schools cannot afford the equipment which would permit each student to acquaint himself with the various processes from design to finished product. This is the task of the teacher, in co-operation with industry and business.

The psychology of such training does not vary with mass or class production. It does not look down on mass articles which retail for very little. It believes that the public's choice will be the best which can be bought for the money, even though mistakes are often being made.

Six Stages Of Drawing

How do we begin, and what shall we teach?

For instance, keep a file of talented graduates of courses, who work in the trades. Then, follow their careers very carefully, and make note of their work in detail. Somitimes, let them talk to groups when classes are in session, and in this way pupils would gain much by such experiences.

Card Index Of Industries

Suggesting another method, keep a card index of all community insigners. Try to meet some one in person in each establishment who purchase the work of designers or that you may cover quite a number of operating plants, and meet and talk with the owner, the art director, the stylist or the plant foreman; and classify the products, their processes of manufacture, the way in which designs are to be made to be considered for use. If possible, when contests are to be held for students, these contests and their requirements could be used as class bases for work.

It is needless to emphasize the value and importance of having professionals who practise their specialized trades, as instructors to impart training and practical experinence to students of a vocational high school Wherever such a practical character of education finds scope, results have been invariably satisfactory.

There is a growing tendency to give more balanced credits both in high schools and colleges for practical work in tht arts, and this should be done more and more if the trade courses are to achieve a dignity accorded primarily only to "fine arts" and book learning. It will open the door to more research work in the arts, and eventually raise the taste of the buying public by giving wider choices of well designed products.

We propagandize in the wrong direction in trying to "educate" public taste. It cannot be done by comments. It must be done by presenting fine products at nominal costs. Our Indian way of free enterprize with competitive practices in trade, stimulates better designing through experimentation. The designer, even in preparation, must begin by believing that the general buying public will select the best offered which it can afford Surveying our high schools from tht point of what is being taught in "art education" we find that we have not produced such teachers who could be relied upon to handle this important subject with special reference to its real aims and objects. In a country like India where needs and people vary with the locality, and where personality of the instructor becomes a part of the results, it is very highly necessary that we prepare proper personnel to teach the subject. I also believe strongly, that with new slants on the needs of the students both in training and in direction in which they might be headed, the practical arts present directions which can be utilised for all designing.

The following outline is a general introductory course for students in vocational work or work in industrial design in high schools and colleges, required in reproductive drawing.

This suggested course covers a period from twelve weeks to a school year, with classes meeting four times a week, for fifty minute periods, and as much home work as school time permits. It allows for individual differences, retaining trade requirements.

"Silhoutte Sense"

1. DEVELOPING BLACK and WHITE MASS DRAWING. This is the most widely used method of reproduction for trade designing. The drawing must be clean black and white. This is termed as the "silhouette" method, and look for a silhouette "sense" in a designer. It does not matter what is drawn as long as the edges are clean and clear, and the masses of black and white clearly defined. Drawings are made larger than they will appear when printed. Some are made twice each way larger in linear dimensions (twice up), or one half times larger in linear dimensions (for one-third reduction).

Material Required: Waterproof black ink, pens, brushes, illustration paper with either a smooth surface or kid surface (clear white-not cream or ivory), white water colour, NOT Ccinese white but some commercial white used by retouches and air brush artists, generally sold in tubes.

Subjects: Objects, figures, animals, birds, abstract designs, lettering in mass styles, borders, decorative "spots" etc., in fact the studtnt should be allowed free choice of subject of most interest to him. The only requirements limiting his work are clean results—no blurring, or smudging. (White paint will help). Limit the size of the drawing, so all drawings are uniform. When complete, all drawings should bt mounted with rubber adhesive on white grounds, and provided with a protective tissue or parchment paper, mounted on the back and swung ovtr (do not use paste or glue).

2. DEVELOPING BLACK AND WHITE DRAWING. This type of drawing varies in style with the artist and the subject, and in relation to mass drawing is very widely used in all black and whitt designing and drawing for newspapers, magazines, books, trade products, etc. Lines vary in width from a delicate hair-like line to a wide lettering pen line. However, all lines must be black, not smudged or gray. Reverse drawings (white line on black) are done by using masses of black ink backgrounds and rendering the lines with white paint in the pen (added with a brush).

Materials required: Same as for mass drawing, but with different widths of pens added for variety, all the way from the delicate flexible or "crow quill" pen point to a wide back pen.

Subjects: Any subject which any artist has over rendered or could render! This would permit the student to work toward what he wished to do. Areas might be limited and the drawings could show different treatments from mass to fine lines, stipples, cross-hatching, etc. Lettering could form part of these renderings including historic styles and modern styles as a separate process done by artists who specialize in this work.

Graded Tones

3. DEVELOPING BLACK AND DRAWINGS IN TONES. This range of drawings is almost limitless. It covers all kinds of drawings which include such processes as printing of halftones, offset lithography (mass production from rubber surface), gravure (intaglio printing), photogelatine, and some steel engraving for which drawings are made actual size, for they are traced by hand. There are tube colours in graded values, opaque grays in both warm and cool shades, and which are simple and smooth to use. This is much better than trying the mixture of values, for the grading in manufacture gives a scale of contrasts. These colours can be used as transparent or opaqut washes, or in the hair brush. The paper used is illustration board or ply paper of different thicknesses, in both smooth and kid finishes. White is the most satisfactory, since it gives a clearer reproduction Drawings are generally made for reduction in size similar to those for black and white mass or line drawings.

All kinds of mediums are used from pencil to hair brush. In the modern interpretation of skills and technical excellence, the hair brush has become a "command" performance by the trade, if not by direct rendering, then for background and retouching. The graded tones are the delight of the lithographer who wishes to prove his skill in reproducing smoothly. Sketch tecniques are rarely used or appreciated except by those who wish to reserve utter spontaneity. For trade use, I suggest that sketches be taboo (as a technique.)

Colour Drawings

If students are well grounded in black and white and tonal drawings,

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Children of 'Good Earth' need not starve since science promises

ENOUGH AND MORE FOOD

to go round, despite the Malthusians' bogey of over-population

● Battle over the issue, whether World Food Production can keep pace with increasing population is an age-old one. Land and agricultural experts of U. S. hold the view that with the present progress in Science, the world can feed double its present population.

● But William Vogt in his book "The Road to Survival" has gone back to the Malthusian theory, which the reviewer of the book Mr. A. Gilbert has ably tried to refute in the following article.

● But Mr. Gilbert believes that "only in a Socialist United States of the World will the benefits of scientific agriculture be given to all of the peoples of the world..."

IN the year 1798, the Reverend Thomas Malthus looked about to discover starvation on the British Isles. Not discovering any additional source of food in the same glance he assumed that he had hit upon a natural law. The pessimistic parson held that population tended to outstrip food supply and would be held in check only by starvation, pestilence and war. The pressure of population against food would resolve itself into endless conflict between nations.

century and a half later, another man with his eyes to the heavens—this time a bird-watcher, or ornithologist—resurrected substantially the same theory from the same unsubstantial type of evidence. William Vogt looked about him to discover starvation over the entire globe. Not discovering any additional sources of food himself, and not crediting the discoveries of others, he hastened to restate the Malthusian theory in his book THE ROAD TO SURVIVAL. (William Sloan Associates, N.Y.C.)

Vogt is merely one of several neo-Malthusian authors sharing the rather substantial sale of his literary efforts with Fairfield Osborn's OUR PLUNDERED PLANET, and lesser works. Not the least reason for Vogt's current popularity in bourgeois circles is his pretentious effort to substitute "natural" causes of world chaos for the contradictions and crises of capitalism in its death agony.

BOTH Vogt and Osborn call themselves ecologists, which Webster defines as "biologists dealing with the mutual relations between organisms and their environment". The falsity of their arguments may be traced to their disregard of the mutual relations between individuals and groups of the greatest organism—man. It will be the recognition and development of advanced relationships among men that will forever scotch the Malthusian delusion

MR. Vogt, presently the most notorious of the neo-Malthusians, is undoubtedly a man of certain scientific ability and standing. He is now chief of the conservation section of the Pan-American Union. His technical understanding of problems in soil and water conservation is, however, not matched by the acute sociological comprehension demanded by a subject as dialectical as ecology.

AS an example of his over-all inconsistency, we can compare statements made in different sections of the same book. First, he shows a good measure of sense by saying with regard to soil depletion: "ONE OF THE MOST RUINOUS FACTORS IS THE CAPITALISTIC SYSTEM", "FREE COMPETITION AND THE PROFIT MOTIVE HAVE BEEN DISASTROUS TO THE LAND". But later on he contradicts himself: "We must ....stop blaming economic systems".

VOGT takes a decidedly non-semantic view of the food and population problem. The fact that over half of the world's 2.2 billion population is now ill-fed, and several million are dying of starvation every year seems to blind him to both facts and prospects that promise to alleviate the present situation. Vogt ignores the special circumstances that have led to the current state of affairs as well as the new scientific developments in food production and the dynamics of human society itself In addition to all this, he divides the food and population problem as if it were two separate and unrelated questions

A Modern Cassandra

HIS evaluation of world food resources is both pessimistic and myopic The press of past and present population has resulted in serious and permanent depletion of our soil, water, plant and animal reserves. The predicted future increase in population will not only further deplete our resources but at an accelerated rate. Soil conservation and restoration in the U.S. has not caught up with the present rate of depletion, and in most of the world, little or nothing is being done to check the ravages caused by man's disruption of the hydrologic cycle (erosion, floods, etc.) and his mining of the "biotic potential" of the soil. Present conservation practices are limited to treating the effect rather than the cause of depletion.

IRREPLACEABLE topsoil has been and is being washed away, water tables lowered, and the very weather changed. It is practically impossible to rebuild lost top soil, yet we have lost a good portion of this precious asset already. It is almost impossible to farm new tropical soils, for as soon as the forest is cut away, the sun oxidizes the already poor soil and the tropical rains leach away the soil nutrients. There is not enough arable land in the world today to properly feed the present population, and there is little or no new land fit for exploitation. We are now getting near-optimum yield of food. Greater yields merely deplete the soil factor, and fertilization is limited by dwindling fertilizer supplies. Scientific advances in crop and animal breeding, hormone treatments, fertilization, pest and weed control, mechanical equipment, hydroponics and artificial photosynthesis, as well as the possibility of now unpredictable discoveries, are all discounted as either impractical or visionary.

Responsible scientists refute these main arguments advanced by Vogt

Mr. Leslie W. D. Jelfs D. C. Pk (U.S.) believes that bone manipulation is the cure of most ills. (Top) young Michael (handkerchief in action) who is suffering from 20-sneeze-a-minute meeting Mr. Jelfs while mother looks on hopefully. (Bottom) Michael is laid on a padded rack while Mr. Jelfs proceeds to manipulate his Vertebra.

They maintain that we now have both the soil and the scientific knowledge necessary to feed twice the present world population, and by the time the population has doubled, if it does—and that is debatable—there would undoubtedly be new discoveries. Land is not the only factor in food production, just as food is not the only factor limiting population growth. The U.S. Soil Conservation Service now maintains that we have reversed the trend of soil erosion and depletion here, and are now building up our food potential. Although the situation still is serious in other parts of the world, the conservation pattern has been set and is certainly attainable.

Robert M. Satter of the Agricultural Research Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture lists two methods of increasing food production: the more intensive and efficient use of land now being farmed, and the use of now undeveloped soil resourses.

He gives a conservative estimate of 1.3 billion additional acres of arable land that could be brought under cultivation.

Limiting factors would be mainly lack of education and capital—both certainly not insurmountable.

New Technique Of Soil Cultivation

CULTIVATION of this new land require development of new techniques, as well as greatly increased use of fertilizers. The three principal fertilizer elements are nitrogen, phosphate and potash. Nitrogen can be manufactured by fixation from the atmosphere, and this source is unlimited. The known reserves of phosphate will last 5,000 years, and potash 500 years. These figures do not allow for undiscovered reverses or for technical improvements in extractive methods.

A more universal us of "night soil" would not only furnish much additional fertilizer, but also stop a great deal of unnecessary water pollution. The additional production from this new land, plus the readily obtainable increase from our old soils, would provide an adequate diet for the estimated world population in 1960

AS an example of what can oe done, the U.S. during the war years, increased agricultural production by one-third, while agricultural manpower decreased by one-seventh. The output of food per man is ten times greater in the advanced than in the backward nations. On a comparable acre of soil China produces twice the crop of India; and Japan, twice the crop of China. Thus, there is no ascertainable "biotic potential".

MAN can greatly increase the carrying capacity of the land through the wise choice of plants to be grown and the proper use of those plants. If national and tariff barriers were removed, the land could always be used for the crops most adaptable or necessary. Shortages of calories, proteins, fats, minerals or vitamins; or agricultural labour; or a combination of any of these could be ironed out through a scientific selection of crops. Some plants produce more calories per acre than others, some produce less calories but more proteins, some produce less units per acre but more units per man

Proauction In Calories

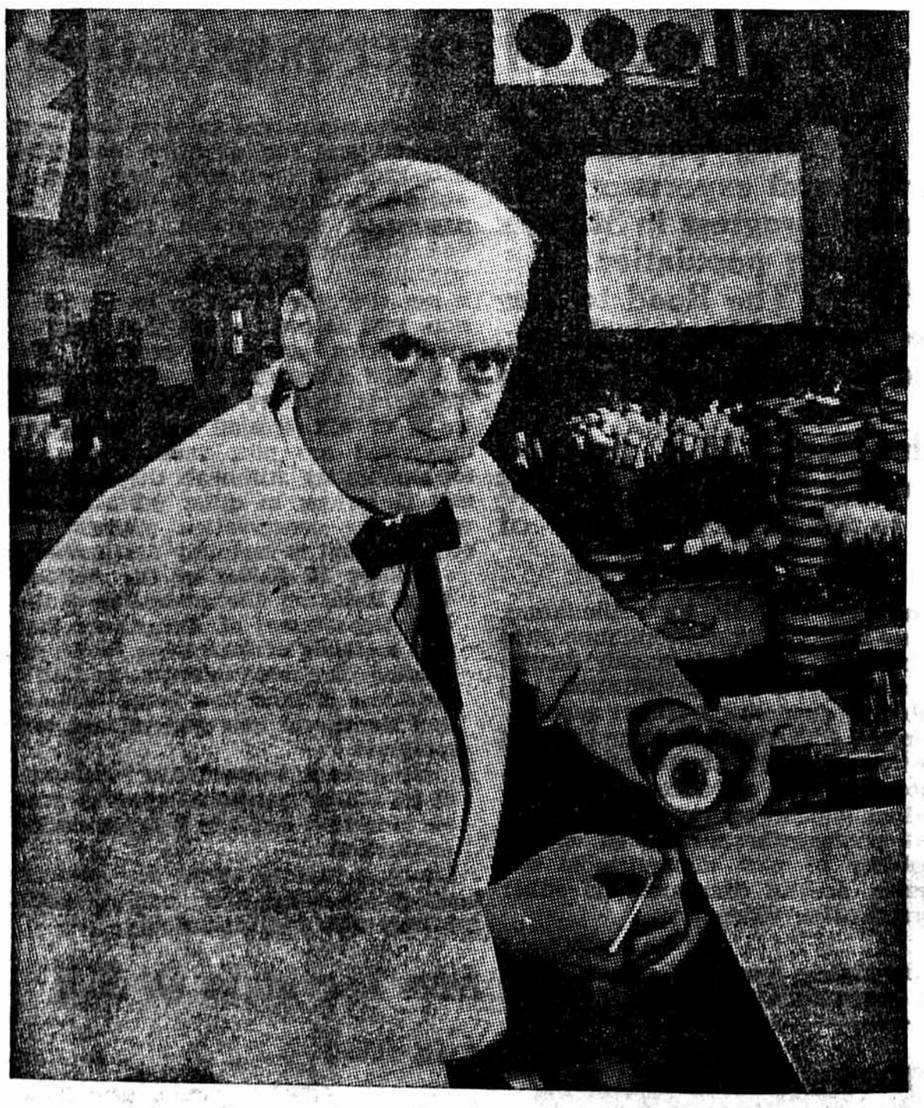
FOR example, an average acre of soil will produce 6,250,000 calories when planted to sugar beets, 1,545,000 calories in soyabeans, and only 350,000 when feed is raised and fed to dairy cattle. If the emphasis is on protein, soyabeans will yield 340 pounds per acre: milk cows, 39 pounds and sugar beets, none. Again, if labour is scarce, soyabeans will produce the most calories per day of man labour—1,030,000; sugar beats—545,000: and milk cows —65,000

Of course, the protein from milk is worth more nutritionally than the protein from soyabeans, due to the relative content of essential amino acids Animal by—products, such as manure and hides, are also important factors for consideration

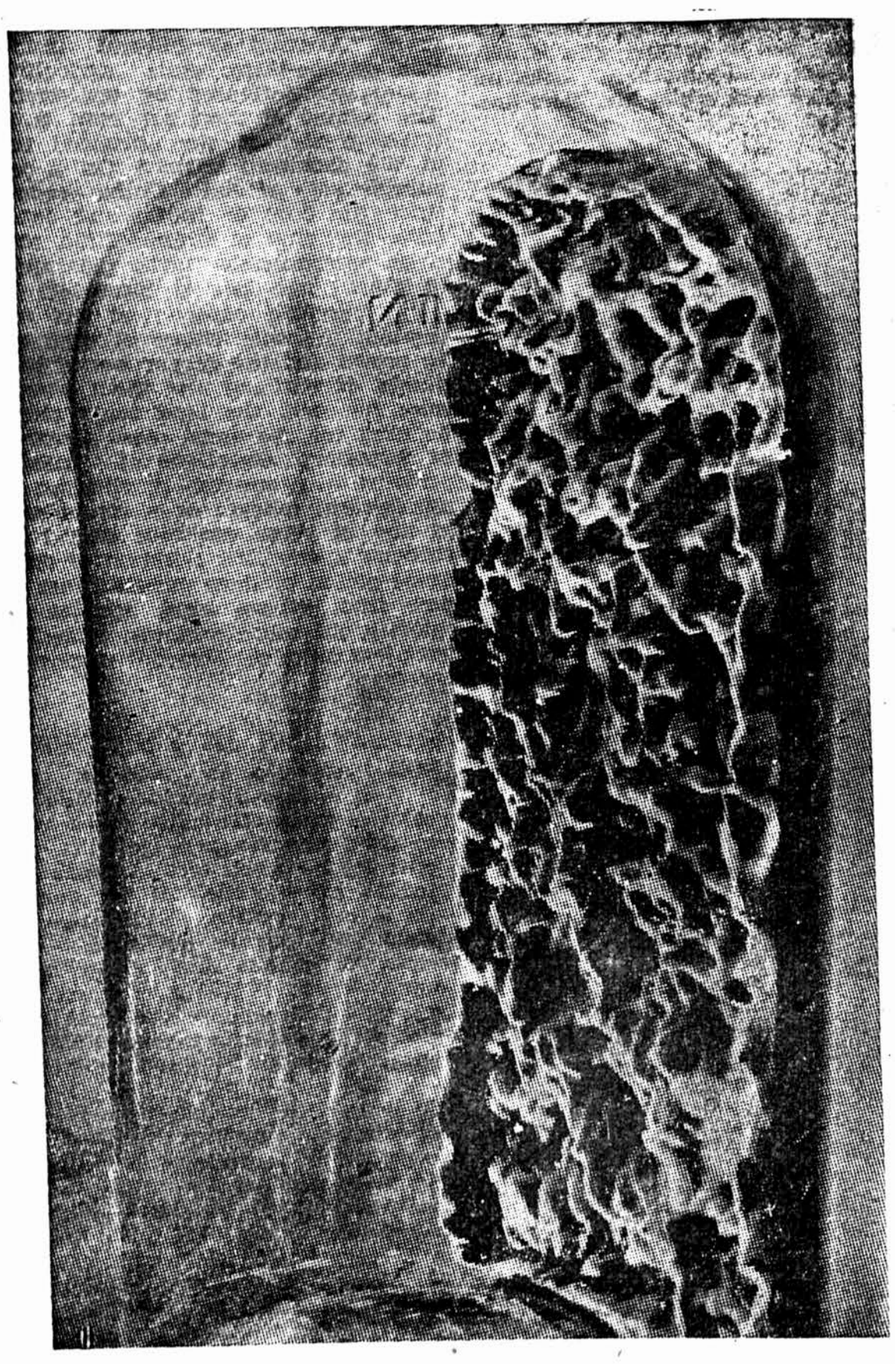
THE world diet is now made up of 73 per cent grain, 12 per cent vegetables and fruit, 6 per cent sugar

(Continued on page 25)

FATHER OF PENICILLIN



Dr. Alexander Fleming, English bacteriologist, who discovered pencillin by accident in 1929, is seen at work in his laboratory.



A closeup of the growing mold which produces Penicillin.

Seven years within its disco proud record of life-saving, pneumonia. It is no longer a lab on mass scale to meet growing

The Government of India has penicillin factory which will make

PENICILLIN—

WITNESS a scene in the plant of one of the country's biggest drug makers. Men step into a stainless steel cubicle, stark naked. From here they go through a door into an anti-septic shower. Then they dress in sterile growns, caps, masks, cotton boots. Women workers follow a similar routine, writes J. D. Ratcliffe in the "Nation's Business".

The door to the next room, the work room, is hard to open. This room is under slight pressure—so air will leak out but never in. The air has been passed through a precipitron which removes all dust particles, filtered through glass wool, and treated with ultraviolet lamps which destroy bactreia.

THE workers are now ready. It is their job to prepare the test tubes of mold cultures from which penicillin is made. The elaborate precautions to insure absolute purity are taken for food reason. A single test tube of the mold, Penicillium chrysogenum, is destined eventually to "seed" a tank which may hold 20,000 gallons of "broth"—food for the mold. Just as a cow consumes grass and makes milk, the mold consumes broth to make penicillin If a contaminating microbe slips in the whole investment goes down the sewer.

In just seven years, penicillin has turned in an incredibly brilliant record of lifesaving. In the United States this year, at least 50,000 pneumonia victims will owe their lives to the drug. Uncounted thousands of people suffering from other infections can thank the magic white powder for the fact that they walk out of hospitals.

Mass Production Now

During this seven-year period, penicillin has grown from an expensive laboratory curiosity into the biggest selling item in the drug trade Where it was once produced in pitifully small quantities in laboratory flasks, it is now a mass-production item made in vats as large or larger than railroad tank cars.

FIVE years ago, no one could have foreseen the apparently insatiable world hunger for the drug. During the war, it was guessed that the country could consume a maximum of 5,000,000,000 units of penicillin a month. Current production is 1,600 times that figure—8,000,000,000,000 units a month—and no leveling off point is in sight.

When penicillin first came along many research men thought it would be superseded by better drugs of the same type. Now they aren't so sure. More and more, they tend to look on penicillin as the most glamorous medicine ever discovered, and as one likely to hold its place.

It has an enormous range of activity and is almost completely nontoxic. So far, microbes haven't been able to build resistance to penicillin —as they have with sulfa. If anything, penicillin has improved its original performance—as more has been learned about dosage.

THE drug available to-day bears little resemblance to the original. The first yellow-brown penicillins contained under five percent of the drug. Today, white crystalline penicillin is almost 100 percent pure.

The early drug was highly perishable, had to be refrigerated. Today's penicillin last for years at room temperatures.

Over-all Cure

Because the drug was excreted so rapidly by the kidneys, the first penicillin had to be given by hypodermic every two or three hours, or—in severe sicknesses—dripped into a vein on a continuous basis. Today's drug, mixed with things to make it less soluble in the blood—such as procaine, or novocain, and aluminum monosterate —lasts as long as four days in the body. The research advance opened the way for the one-shot cure for a great variety of diseases.

A new drug can be enormously interesting while still in the laboratory stage. But it does little good until it reaches the hospital shelf, the drugstore, the physician's bag.

It was industry's job to put penicillin in these places. Twenty-two American companies played significant roles in the task. One that played a stellar part was Charles Pfizer and Company of Brooklyn.

The key Pfizer products—penicillin, streptomycin, citric acid, vitamin C, industrial acids—are derived from fermentation processes. Since the microbes—yeasts, molds, bacteria—which bring about these fermentation processes are plants, not animals, Pfizer's Brooklyn establishment is more like a farm than a manufacturing concern. Pfizer employees refer to the plant as "The Farm that Grows in Brooklyn".

Research men seek better microbes just as farmers seek better seed corn. They worry about means of coaxing molds and yeasts into top production, just as farmers worry about the fertilizers which will bring the biggest cotton or wheat yield.

Microbes Zoo

Pfizer maintains an enormous microbe zoo—or better, botanical garden. More than 12,000 different strains are kept in glass tubes—and there may be 50 or more variants on a single strain. The total number would probably reach several hundred thousand.

INDIVIDUAL strainings—say the fungi which produces streptomycin—have the bad habit of losing productive ability. They grow old and "run out." Unless it is prepared for this eventuality, a company in the fermentation business faces disaster. Pfizer guards against this by constrantly breeding new strains, having them on hand if the old ones get balky.

Pfizer microbes are more carefully tended than any incubator baby, more carefully bred than any race horse. Reason: a really good strain of penicillium chrysogenum, the chief pen-

very, Penicillin has established a especially from fell diseases like oratory curiosity, but is produced demand of the world.
plans ready for a three-crore our country self-sufficient in

THE WONDER DRUG

icillin-producing mold, may be worth millions. The orginial strain of mold, discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming in England, produced two units of penicillin per cubic centimeter of broth. Commercial strains now in use produce upwards of 900!

If any research project promised Detroit a means of doubling the production of an assembly line without using any more labour, any more steel, you may guess how that project would be pushed. Yet better strains of penicillin-producing mold promise just that—more penicillin from exactly the same raw materials. When a drug producer gets such a strain, it is guarded like a rich man's son who has received a kidnap threat.

SINCE the stakes in this game are so enormous, Pfizer agents constantly search the earth for better microbe strains. The best hunting ground: the soil itself, which is the great microbe repository of the earth. It contains yeasts, bacteria, fungi.

Missions, pilots on world air lines, and others send in a steady stream of soil samples. The samples are searched for promising strains—particularly microbes which produce drugs of the penicillin type.

Pfizer Research

At the moment, Pfizer researchers also are seeking a microbe which will secrete a juice active against tuberculosis, a drug better and less toxic than streptomycin. A special laboratory is set aside for this.

Since the workers are playing with a particularly unpleasant kind of dynamite—the tubercle bacillus—every precaution is taken. The laboratory is kept under slight vacuum—so air will leak into the lab, and not to the outside where it might infect others. Workers wear masks, rubber gloves. They have physical examinations every four months. In this laboratory, upwards of 6,000 microbes are studied each year. To date, only eight have been found which hold promise.

Another Pfizer laboratory is devoted to a similarly heartening search. It is seeking medicines from the earth which will make war on virus diseases—particularly colds and influenza. A yeast, a mold, or a bacteria which would produce such a drug might become an even greater performer than penicillin.

WHEN penicillin came along, it was natural that Pfizer should enter the field. It knew as much about fermentation processes as anyone else in the world. But there was an even more important reason. John L. Smith, president of the company, got a bedside view of what penicillin could do.

When word first arrived from England about penicillin's wonder-working, Pfizer became interested—in a small way.

On a laboratory scale, research men made small batches of the drug.

While things were in this stage, Dr. Leo Loewe of the Jewsh Hospital in Brooklyn invited Smith to see several patients with subacute bacterial endocarditis. In this disease, bacteria invade the blood stream, attack heart valves. Ninety-six out of every 100 who got it died.

Lowee had one patient he particularly wanted Smith to see—a seven-year-old girl whose body had been attacked with the pneumonia microbes that usually settle in the lungs. The child had suffered an earache, followed by chills and fever. For ten weeks—during which time she had lost 13 pounds—her temperature stayed just under 104 degrees. The pneumonia microbe was loose in her bloodstream and was attacking her heart. She had, said Loeme, less than no chance to live unless....

Smith went back to his plant with a new interest in penicillin. He collected the minute amounts of drug that researches had been able to extract from the mold broth. Then he returned to the hospital. Loewe rigged a tank which let the drug drip into an arm vein of the child.

Test Tube Culture

Smith was engrossed with the drama that began to unfold. First, the drug swept microbes from the child's bloodstream. Then it went to work on bacteria encrusted on heart valves. Fever disappeared and appetite came back.

Look at the Pfizer penicillin plant as it stands today. Once test-tube cultures of the mould have been prepared the mold is propagated in quantity—first in three-liter flasks, then in 200-gallon "seed" tanks.

WHEN it goes into the huge fer-

enter tanks filled with microbe fodder—chiefly corn-steep liquor (water in which corn has been soaked as part of the starch-making process), milk sugar, minerals. For two to four days the mold grows, discarding penicillin into the broth.

A plant may contain a battery of giant fermenters working day and night, but the penicillin that comes out looks like a trickle from a leaky faucet—only four parts of penicillin to 10,000 parts of broth.

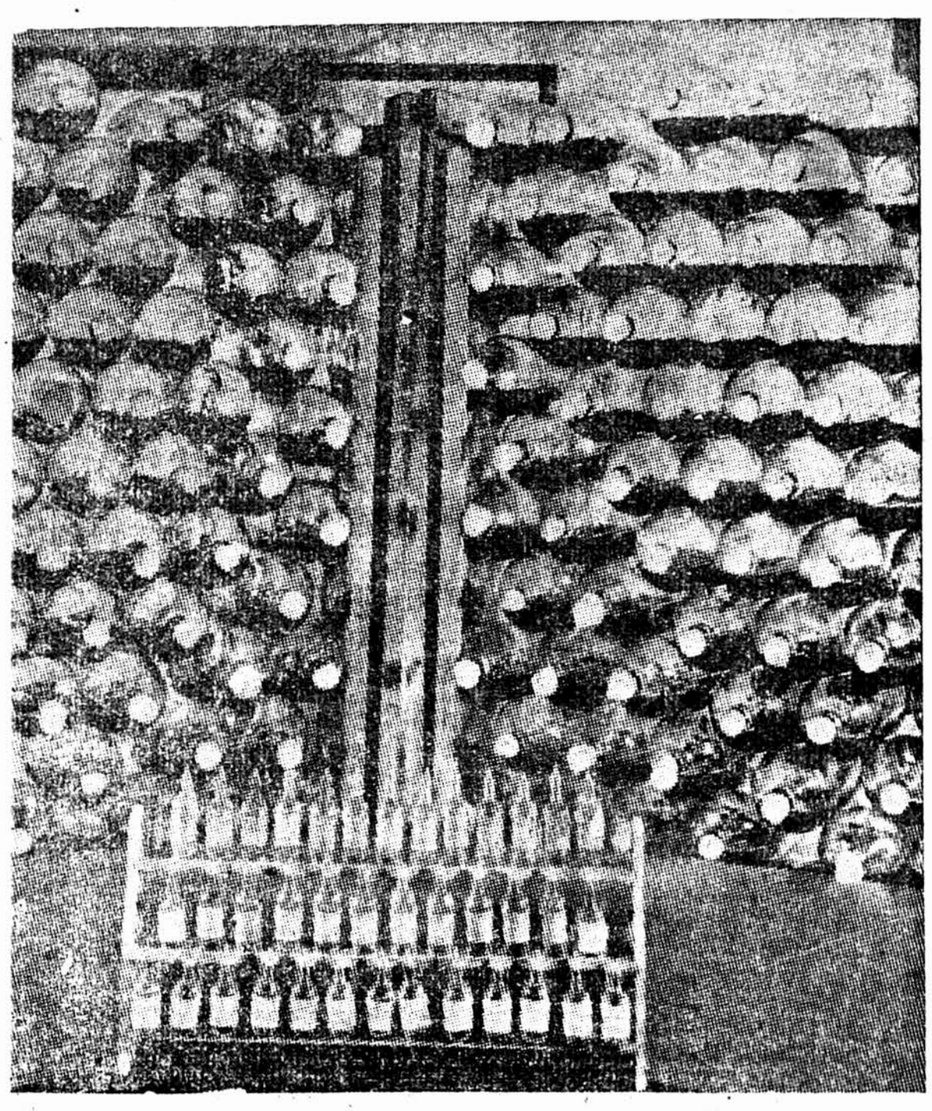
But unimpressive though the trickle may be, it spells the difference between life and death for thousands of people.

Birds Of Prey On Screen

THANKS to the perseverence of two young Frenchmen, a unique documentary film has been made of the life of birds of prey. About two years ago, Guy and Jean Bandoin discovered, in the wild country of the Loire Gorges, a Jean le Blanc eagle, a species which was supposed to have disappeared from France many years ago. After many weeks of observation, the two young men managed to discover the airies in which this species lived. It has a wing span of about 1.80 meters. A camera in about 1.80 meters. A camera in a weather-proof box, with an electro-magnetic system of control, was left for four months in a tree near to one of the nests. That is how the life of the Jean le Blanc eagle, from the hatching of the egg until the flight of the young eagle, was filmed for the first time.

WONDER DRUG STORAGE

At an early stage in growing Penicillin, the sensational microbe-killer, is the innoculation of sterile bottles with Penicillin notatum, a liquid medium mainly of mineral salts and sugar, on which the mold grows. Thousands of incubated bottles (seen in the picture) are stored for 12 days at temperatures of 72 to 74 degrees. As the mold grows, Penicillin diffuses into the liquid beneath.



Ampules in the foreground containing the remarkable lifesaving Penicillin.

Profile Of A Socialist

BY A PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Platts-Mills is a name which is known far beyond Great Britain: a name which in the minds of thousands of people of many race, colours and creeds, conjures up a warming picture of "the other Britain"—the growing Britain which stands for progress, Socialism and peace.

Lanky, energetic and enthusiastic, John looks the part, as his serious but youthful face looms well above the other heads in the central lobby of the Houses of Parliament

A native of New Zealand, he came to England with Rhodes scholarship to qualify as a Barrister-at-Law and soon began to play a prominent part in defence of human rights and civil liberties. His recognition of the Nazi menace in the early '30's caused him to join the Labour Party in opposition to the Tory Government which complacently ignored Fascist aggression in Abyssinia and Spain and open threats to the British Empire. In 1945 he was elected M.P. for Finsbury, one of London's working-class boroughs. It is ironic that the very party which he supported because its principles and programme seemed identical with his own, should have expelled him in 1947 for steadfastly adhering to those same principles. "I remember how Bevin boasted that he would torment Chamberlain until he gave way over Spain", he mused: "But it was a lie. And not only the Spanish people have suffered as a result of it."

John never ceases to hammer home the prime importance of working class unity: "I take the stand, from which I have never departed, that I would never adopt any position that could split the unity of the British working people. Nor would I be a party to any aggressive act against the Colonial peoples."

John worked hard and eagerly in the Labour Party: "But I began to see that official Labour leaders throughout Europe were ruining their parties by splitting the united movements. I remember Blum—the man who in 1936 could have saved Europe—saying at the 1940 British Labour Party Conference that it was the Communists who had destroyed France, when all the world could see it was the French millionaires.—And again I remember Guy Mollet saying to me: "Never again will be permit the French Socialist Party to be used to divide the workers of France or to be turned against the Soviet Union."

John Platts-Mills was adopted as a Parliamentary candidate in 1944 when he was working in the Welsh coal-mines. On his face he carries the world-wide badge of the coal-miner—the little blue scar. When in 1945 Labour came to power on the top of the popular progressive wave, there were many of his colleagues who seemed to share his standpoint—"At least a hundred" says John. Today that hundred has dwindled to a handful—but a very determined and vocal handful, with much loyal support among the rank-and-file. Their task as Socialists, says John is "to stand firm against the British Government's foreign policy" which "represents an effective coalition of Tory and Labour leaderships with the greater part of the press", and which is carrying through Colonial wars "with a ferocity unequalled in British history"

PARIS CONFERENCE

Subordination to the U.S.A., John sees as the key to this policy. "Britain no longer possesses the power to hold its previous strategic positions. Marshall Aid involves, in effect, the handing over of those positions, including the colonies, to America. We must seek out the peoples of the world who will make a stand against war", says John emphatically. He attended the Paris Peace Congress and talks of it with enthusiasm: "It was immensely important—a real stand of the common people. Even the reactionary French Government was forced to admit that the great conference could not lightly be dismissed."

"What of Britain?" I asked. 'A stand must be made by the rank-and-file of the Labour movement", he replied. "Britain will go through economic hell as the U.S.A. rapidly forces her into the industrial position of France."

Thus, "we must change our Labour Party policy, or the workers will find themselves back in the conditions of the eighteen-thirties! Uncle Sam's inability to organise and plan will mean the exporting not of American dollars but of the American slump."

John Platts-Mills, his opponents say, is "isolated"; but no-one chatting with him in the house can believe that. Not a minute passes without its interruption—"Hey John, what about..?" "Have you heard about..."? What are you going to do about.." and the discreetly uniformed attendants who carry round the little green cards upon which members of the public ask2to see an M.P., find, Platts-Mills an almost permanent name upon their list. "You can rely upon him to help", say his constituents; and thousands of people who are not his constituents, but know he represents their interests far more effectively than the Tory, or even, alas, Labour member who sits for them.

And so our chat came to a sudden end, as John hastened away to deal with a query and attend a meeting, calling back to me as he went: 'The essence of the matter is this, as the man-in-the-street is coming to understand. Not only is peace indivisible. It is indivisible from economic stability."

Patter

Eating The Raspberry

By Asude

Anybody can eat a mango,—even without an apron. It is only the elect who can eat the raspberry,—when it is handed to you good and proper. You have to be a clown to do it.

There is always fun. Don't you think a man thrown out of his job is one of the funniest things in creation? You don't? I do. For, I could always stand adversity, you know. That is. other people's.

So, when one of the companions of my youth came to me this morning and told me that he had been "dejobbed" I could only think of stories. "Dejobbed" is neither my word or his, but Akono Subuthu's. Who on earth. —or the other place,—is "Akono Subuthu's? Wait. Wait. It will all come in.

This dear-old-lad had been holding a job for ten long years,—a job which had always been known as one of the "cushiest" in the East. The sort of billet where you put up slippered feet on the desk and dream of "a loaf of bread beneath the bough, a cup of wine and a book of verse and thou beside me singing in the wilderness" and that sort of stuff. At least, that is what he was suspected to do. So,—they handed the old mitten to him. The good old raspberry.

It was a pity, of course. But then, there are ever so many people who are losing jobs. And many are getting them back, too. It is always a question of Tact, Finesse. Not Talent, Intelligence, Cleverness. I knew a fellow who got a "raise" merely on the strength of his grandmother. A line in a letter did it.

"On this exiguous salary, honoured and reverend Sir, how can I make the ends of my grandmother meet?" That is how he ended his appeal. And he got the "raise". That is what I call Finesse.

Then there was the clerk of the pre-Independence era who wangled a job purely on military grounds. "On the advent of the Great War, your Honour", he wrote, "I took to the sword and became clerk in Military Accounts Department". No Burra Sa'ab could pass over a record like that.

I mentioned these cases to this friend in distress. But he was not consoled. He said that stories like that were no good to him. For one thing, he had no grandmother. For another he had never served in any Military Department. He had not even been inside a jail in his life. For Congress and country, that is.

I pointed out to him that he should thank his stars for being able to get away when the getting away was good. You can fool some folks for some time, but you can't fool all folks for all time, can you? If they have given you the old tomato, why not take it on the chin and vamoose? Or, if you like it the other way, retire gracefully?

He said that he did not mind the tomato. It was the utter absence of gratitude which got his goat. But what "gratitude"? Did he expect them to give three cheers and a tiger when they found him weaving pipe-dreams in his pajamas during office-hours? "Not that! Not that!" he protested, "You do not understand". I didn't. So he explained.

"How could they forget that I was the cement which kept the pillars standing? Where would they have been but for me?" Cement? Pillars? I asked him to cut out metaphor for the moment and talk plain English. He did.

"Don't you know how the Directors fought all the time over every matter that came up on the Board? You couldn't bring up a single thing on which they would not split into camps and fight and fight and fight till a crowd collected on the streets below and all the women within a mile flung their windows wide to listen in?"

"But what has that got to do with YOU?"

"You fool", he bellowed, "don't you see that they did not agree on a single point except one,—and that one was ME?"

"How?"

"I tell you, they were unanimous on not a single thing except ME that is, my worthlessness. On that ground, they always agreed. You don't know, my ass, how many times I have saved heads being broken. They would tie themselves up in a Rugby tackle over a trifle, and any moment, you feared a blood-vessel would give way. But it never did".

"Why?"

"Because I saved the scene. Because, somehow, they brought me up and held a Council of War over my mistakes. Talk of oil over troubled waters. In half a moment. they forgot their old squabble and started hugging and kissing each other. For, on ME they were unanimous. No cement held a building together more firmly than I did. And now this!"

I saw his point of view, of course, but there was no use going into it. I tried to see some way out of the mess he had made of things. "Why not try Akono Subuthu's way and get the job back?" I asked him. But he had never heard of Akono Subuthu any more than you do. So, I had to dig out the old file and gave him Akono Subuthu's letter to read

You read it, too. It may come handy in case you find yourself in the same mess. Akono Subuthu was a civil servant of Japanese extraction, residing at Manilla, and father of sixteen children. The letter as quoted in the New York HERALD TRIBUNE and reproduced in the LITERARY DIGEST, ran as follows:

"Mr. F. Symonds, District Officer, Abcokuta:

Kind Sir, on opening this epistle you will beheld the work of a dejobbed person, a very much bewifed and much childrenised gentleman, who was violently dejobbed in a twinkling by your goodself. For Heaven's sake, Sir, consider this catastrophe as falling on your own head, and remind yourself on walking home at the moon's end to savage wife and sixteen voracious children with your pocket filed with non-existent pennies and pity my horribe state. When being dejobbed and proceeding with a heart and intestines filled with misery in this den of doom, myself did greedily contemplate culpable homicide, but him who protected Daniel (poet) safe through the Lion's den will protect his servant in his home of evil. As to reason given by yourself esquire for my dejobment the incrimination was laziness.

"No, Sir. It were possible that myself who has pitched sixteen infant children into this vale of tears can have a lazy atom in his mortal frame? And a sudden departure of eleven pounds has left me on the verge of the abyss of destitution and despair.

"I hope this vision of horrow will enrich your dreams this night and good Angel will meet and pulverise your heart of nether milestone so that you will awaken and with such alacrity as may be compatible with your personal safety, and will hasten to rejobulate your servant.

So mote it be, Amen,
Yours despairfully,
Akone Subuthu.

"Note by District Officer:

'Gentle Reader, do not sob—

Akone Subuthu has been rejobbed.'

This fellow read the letter but it was no good. He said, he could not write a letter like that. "Not good English," he objected. I told him that this was no time to think of "good English." "But you dear old horse," he bleated, "I haven't got sixteen voracious children, only six, and they are not voracious!" That, of course, was a handicap you could not laugh off.

As I lazily turned over the leaves of the scrap-book, another famous letter came up on top. I asked my friend if he had no cousin or other relation to help him get a new job. No, he had none. "In that case," I suggested, "try this." And I gave him the letter to read.

"Honoured Sir, During my father's lifetime, having been well-petted and well-breaded, I now knock at your Honour's mercy clean and clothed in white. In short, I depend on you and God, HAVING NO COUSIN OR OTHER RELATION."

"Yes, yes", the poor worm yammered, "But who is 'you?' Where is the man to whom I would write like that? I know none!"

Then I threw my trump card down. "Why not try God then?"

"God? What do you mean, God?"

"God, you know, Allah, Krishna, Jehova, Paratmanan. God, you know!"

Somehow, this seemed to make him angrier than ever. "Is this the time for your joking?" He cried.

And then he left.

The 35-ton "Short Solent" flying-boat seen on the Thames at Tower Bridge, showing the Tower of London in background.

Back To Front

"At twelve-and-a-half I was earning my living on the London stage, and on hearing that there was an audition at Daly's Theatre, I piled my hair on the top of my head, and wore a large hat and veil that was the forerunner of the Merry Widow model. I got the job—in the black row of the chorus. When six months later I was promoted to the front row, with a line of my own to sing, I KNEW I had at last arrived as Daly's newest and most dazzling star. My great moment came. I gave it all I'd got, but at twelve-and-a-half it can't have been much for, to my astonishment, I found the girl next to me nudging me and sayying, 'Go on, it's your line now'. 'But I've done it', I protested. So I had—but no one had heard me—and back to the back row I went:" MARIE LOHR, the well-kknown actress, speaking in the BBC "Women's Programme".

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

Is this Sport?—Only solution—Bidhan Roy must act—"Amicable Settlement"—Board of Control's eyes opened—Wisdom dawns on A.I.L.T.A.—Training of young athletes.

Is this sport? Biting an opponent, walloping a referee or a linesman, hammering a player on the field? What are we coming to these days? In a Soccer match at Athens, a visiting Turk team defeated the Greeks. This was followed by a contest between Turks and Italians in which a Greek was the referee. The Italians are said to have won by a doubtful goal. The Turks thought that the Referee had given a partial decision in favour of the Italians.

Free fights followed heated arguments. The climax came with a Turk having a bite at a Greek! This incident was broadcast by a news agency calling Turks "Cannibals". Naturally the Turks took it as a serious affront to their nation. Their old feud with the Greeks rose to fever-heat, culminating in a total boycott of their neighbours—so much so that the visit of a Greek wrestling team to Turkey was abruptly cancelled.

CALCUTTA SCENES

Referees in Calcutta always carry their lives in their palms when refereeing matches on its maidans. They never know when the supporters of one of the contending sides would disapprove of his ruling and go for his blood. And if it is a key match—between two hot favourites,—you may be sure of a clash.The rival parties engage themselves in a free exchange of blows. Only an intervention by the Mounted Police curtail their fighting episodes. But the poor referee has to be escorted home by the police after the fall of darkness. Otherwise he has little chance of seeing home again with his life and limb intact!

PRETTY FREQUENT

Are te players safe? Not at all. The spectators are ever ready to invade the field and give the "offending" player a piece of their mind—with a free supply from their fists. In recent years such incidents have become pretty frequent due to the growth of communal rivalry and jealousy. The controlling body and jealousy. The controlling body—the I.F.A—is helpless, because the Police are unable to prevent these invasions.

The latest report furnishes the instance of a player named Anthony of the Mohammedan Sporting being manhandled by the supporters of Mohan Bagan after an engagement between these two famous clubs. This has forced the Mohammedans to seek the advice of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, whether they should withdraw from all contests this season.

BETTING AT BOTTOM

As they have appeared in a match later, I take it that the Commissioner has advised them to continue to play on. It will be seen from the above that the player involved was not a Mohammedan. So there could be no question of communal spirit involved in the play. As a matter of fact both the teams are non-communal in their compositions. Only communal flavour is provided by the name of the Sporting. But that was not responsible for the beating

It is common knowledge that betting on a large scale has invaded the sporting fields of Calcutta particularly of soccer. It is these gamblers who cause all the trouble. As their number is vast, it is impossible to check them

ONLY SOLUTION

The only solution for the prevention of such dangerous and dirty episodes is to rule the game with a heavy hand. All the culprits—whether players, referees or spectators,—should be dealt with severely. Even the clubs, however prominent they maye be, should not go scot-free. I must say that the I.F.A. has been rather lax in the maintenance of discipline. Unless they change their soft-glove policy, they will never be able to keep their fields clean

I am fully conscious of the fact that the I.F.A. suffers under a serious handicap. They have no ground of their own. Nor have they any control over the management of the playing-fields where their tournaments are held

Surprising as it may seem, it is the Calcutta Police who are in charge and control of the grounds—even to the extent of giving contracts for the stands. So, unlike the W.I.F.A., the I.F.A. is very poor financially, although the gate-receipts from soccer in Calcutta are almost fabulous

NEED FOR STADIUM

To remedy the above, it is imperative and essential that the I.F.A. should have a stadium of its own to accommodate a lakh of people. You may wonder why it was not built long ago. There is no scarcity of playgrounds there. There is money too in the game. If a suitable stadium is built it is not likely to remain vacant like the Brabourne Stadium at any time of the year. It will be well occupied every day during the 365 days of the year—provided of course the old ban on Sundays is removed.

I do not see any reason why Calcutta maidans should present such a serious and solemn appearance on Sundays when it is not done anywhere else in India. I hope the Bengal Government would do away with this anomaly at once.

DR. ROY MUST ACT

Unlike the C.C.I. the I.F.A. or any other body which builds the Stadium will have no worry about its maintenance. There is money in football, and hockey in Calcutta, as in all other games. So they will not have to depend on the bar or card tables to supplement their income from sporting events. And all the games will benefit by the stoppage of the drain by which the stand contractors and others flourish. Besides a well-protected ground will prevent the invasion of spectators once for all.

I do not know why the Bengal Ministry has not sanctioned the long-standing plan as yet. Its present Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy, is the Chairman of the Stadium Committee. It is upto him to expedite the matter and help the management of Calcutta sports in a disciplined and comfortable manner.

IGNORANCE—THE ROOT CAUSE

Now to return to the topic with which I started this article—Is this sport? Certainly it is not. Sport demands that a defeat—even an unfair or unjust defeat—should be taken sportingly, that is without protest or question. Unfortunately trouble generally starts owing to ignorance of the rules of the game or to a desire to win the contest by hook or by crook.

These can be remedied by proper inculcation of the spirit of sport from childhood—from the school days. It is therefore, necessary that there should be a sports director in every school who is fully imbued with that spirit himself. That means he too should be trained. Only when sport is enjoyed as sport—and not looked upon as life and death struggles between rival parties or nations, the playing field will remain clean and the incidents mentioned above will never recur.

"AMICABLE SETTLEMENT"

While Lala Amarnath, India's Cricket Captain, is sitll to reply to the charges laid against him by A. S. de Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, it is reported from Madras that K. S. Ranga Rao, a former Secretary of the Board of Control, has given an assurance to his association that he would bring about an amicable settlement—apparently of the dispute between Amarnath and de Mello.

It would seem that the provincial bodies are gradually realising the mistake their representatives made in passing an 'ex parte' judgment against the National skipper in a hurry. Condemn a man by all means, I say, if he is found guilty of any serious offence. But don't hang him just because your self-esteem is hurt by giving him an opportunity to explain himself.

HAPPY KNACK

The Board of Control has a happy knack of doing the right thing at wrong moments and wrong things most of the time. The case of Dattu Phadkar is in point. To be really useful to India as a fast bowler, he should have been sent to England with the All-India team in 1946. But he was considered too young then and left in the cold storage. Nobody thought of his training then.

After he proved his abilities and worth against the giants of Australia and West Indies, the Board of Control realised their mistake. Now they have sent him to England for a couple of months' coaching under Alf Gover and Andy Sandham of Surey and England. Let us hope that he—and India—will benefit substantially by this, though belated, step.

A.I.L.T.A.'S WISE MOVE

Another youngster, who has been sent to England for coaching and training is Naresh Kumar. The A.I.L.T.A. is responsible for this wise move. Naresh has the making of a top-class player. With proper training and sound experience under varying conditions and against the hightest class of players from different countries, we may expect him to reach his Zenith ere long.

It is no use sending aging players to Europe for the Davis Cup every year, It is a needless waste of money. If these players, on their return home, were to impart their knowledge and experience to younger men, it would be a different matter. But unfortunately they do not take this trouble. So why throw away good money for no purpose?

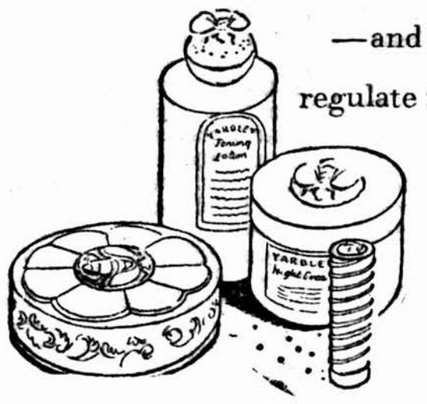
TRAINING OF ATHLETES

An excellent beginning has been made in Bombay in the matter of training of young athletes in a mystematic way. At the instance of some veterans like Shawak Mehta, J. Jameson, R. N. Utchil, C. S. A. Swamy and Ullal Rao, a Junior Athletes Club meet was held at the Victoria Gardens on Sunday last. There were only five events on the card, two for boys under 18 and three for boys under 15. No entry fee was demanded fom the competitors and no gate-charges from the spectators. Everything was managed in a businesslike way.

It is worthy of note that one of the Bombay records was smashed in this small Meet. Harbachan Singh, a pupil of Ullal, cleared 5ft. 5¼ inches in the running high jump a la his master's style. I hope the Club will survive for many years—unimpeded by the jealous hands of the B.P.O.A.—to contribute its useful quota in the progress of athletics in our city.

it's the skin *behind* the skin that keeps you lovely

Underneath your skin is a second skin. In it is the oil which is nature's beauty aid, but it does so easily get out of control. Too much means an oily skin, too little a dry skin. Only a perfectly regulated skin can give you a *naturally* exquisite complexion. By day, Yardley cosmetics —and by night, Yardley skin preparations—are helping to regulate that second skin of yours—gently and constantly. That is their secret of natural and lasting loveliness.



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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

Ministry of Defence: Office of the D.G.A.F.M.S.

Applications are invited for 4 temporary posts of Physiotherapists on the following terms:—

(a) Age: Not over 45 years and should be unmarried or widow without encumbrances.
The age limit may be relaxed at the discretion of the D.G.A.F.M.S.

(b) Pay: Rs. 250-10-300 plus dearness allowance at the rate and under the conditions as laid for Sisters of I.M.N.S.

(c) Uniform allowance: Initial Rs. 200/- annual recurring Rs. 80/-.

(d) Free furnished accommodation, fuel and light will be provided in Sisters' Mess.

(e) Duration of employment; 3 years in the first instance extendable by one year at a time.

(f) Qualification: Must hold a certificate of membership of the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy or other recognised diploma which in the opinion of D.G.A.F.M.S. is equivalent to it. Candidates with teaching experience will be given preference.

(g) Those called for interview and/or medical test will be entitled to one Class II fare each way and a mileage allowance at annas 6 per mile for journeys by road.

Applications in manuscript together with copies of diplomas, certificates and testimonials etc. should reach the Director, General, Armed Forces Medical Services, "F" Block, New Delhi, not later than 1st July 1949.
(4662)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

RECRUITMENT OF DIRECT PERMANENT AND SHORT SERVICE REGULAR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS — INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

A limited number of Direct Permanent Regular Commissions and Short Service Regular Commissions in the Indian Army Medical Corps will be offered to Civilian Medical Practitioners in the near future. To be eligible for these commissions candidates must:—

(a) be in possession of an Indian Medical Qualification recognised under Section 11 (i) of the Indian Medical Council Act,
Or
have a foreign medical qualification recognised by the Indian Medical Council.

(b) be nationals of India by birth or domicile, or a ruler or a subject of a state which has acceded to the Dominion of India
Or
be persons in whose favour a declaration of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India;

(c) be in medical category 'A'.

2. Preference will be given to those with post-graduate qualifications.

3. DIRECT PERMANENT REGULAR COMMISSIONS

Candidates for these commissions must not have attained their 28th birthday on the date of application. This age limit may be relaxed up to 32 years in special cases where the individuals possess additional high post-graduate qualifications with experience. Candidates rejected for these commissions previously may apply if they have acquired post-graduate qualifications subsequent to their rejection.

4. SHORT SERVICE REGULAR COMMISSIONS

Candidates for these commissions must not have attained their 45th birthday on the date of application. This age limit may be relaxed in the case of Specialists of high merit and standing. Released Emergency Commissioned Officers of the I.A.M.C. (Graduates only), Army in India Reserve of Officers (Medical), Indian Territorial Force, Auxiliary Forces (India) and Indian national released from the A.B.R.O. (M) and the Royal Army Medical Corps are eligible to apply. Candidates previously rejected for Direct Permanent Regular Commissions may apply for these commissions.

5. Applications on the prescribed form must be submitted in duplicate to the Director General, Armed Forces Medical Service, Ministry of Defence, 'F' Block, New Delhi, so as to reach not later than 31 July, 1949.

6. Copies of the application forms and terms and conditions of service can be had from the Office of the D.G.A.F.M.S., 'F' Block, New Delhi on furnishing details of medical qualifications, name of the University from which obtained, date of qualification and the Registration number.
(4661)

PUBLIC NOTICES

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Trainer Backley Committed To Sessions

CHARGES OF RIOTING AND OBSTRUCTING POLICE OFFICIALS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Walter Buckley, well-known trainer and race-horse owner and fifteen other co-accused were committed to stand their trial at the court of session, by Mr. D. D. Yennamadi, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on charges of rioting, forming an unlawful assembly and obstructing the police in the discharge of their duties.

They were also charged with inciting a mob of 50 to 60 persons to assault police officers and men, who raided a room in the Syces Quarters at the Mahaluxmi Race course, on April 10, 1948.

The Magistrate observed that from the evidence before him a "prima facie" case had been made out against the accused. He held that the common object of the accused, was "to release arrested persons" and to obstruct the police in the discharge of their duties. Considering the nature of the offences, the Magistrate felt that the case came within the jurisdiction of the Sessions Court, where they had to stand their trial.

POLICE TRAP

The case, which passed through 60 hearings, was registered in April 1948. It is alleged that on April 10, 1948, the Anti-Gambling Squad, who had received information that illegal race bets on a big scale were being accepted at room No. 264, Syces' quarters, sent a bogus customer with a marked five-rupee-note, which it was stated, was accepted by one of six men who were in the room collecting the bets.

On a signal given by the bogus customer, the police who were lying in wait rushed in and arrested the men and seized Rs. 74-13, which included the marked currency note. They also seized a notebook and a pencil. As the men were being marched off to the Agripada Police Station, two of the accused approached the police and demanded that the arrested men should not be removed, till their employer Buckley came. They had sent him word.

Buckley, it is stated, came to the scene in about ten minutes, and asked the police why they raided the place which belonged to him, without informing him. He demanded that the arrested persons should be immediately let off. This was refused. Buckley is said to have raised his voice at this stage, shouting and abusing the police.

INCITEMENT TO ASSAULT

A crowd of 50 to 60 persons gathered, attracted by the shouting. Buckley the prosecution said, incited the crowd to assault the police party. This is said to have led to a scuffle in which two police officers, three constables and a woman constable, were injured. Buckley took advantage of the melee and snatched from the hands of the police, all the seized documents recovered in the raid.

When the position became hopeless, one of the police officers, it is stated, pulled out his revolver and fired a shot in the air in order to scare the menacing crowd.

By this time police reinforcements arrived from the Agripada Station, in response to an SOS on the telephone, and the situation was retrieved.

Buckley and the other 15 persons were then arrested.

'Pugree' Accused Bailed Out

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Pheroz Dinshaw Nanavati, a young advocate of the Bombay High Court, was arrested by the Anti-Corruption Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. for the alleged acceptance of a pugree of Rs. 5,000 from a Sindhi refugee, on Friday evening.

Along with him was also arrested Ronald Owen Davies, a salesman, as he was suspected of aiding and abetting the offence.

Both the accused were placed today before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, and were ordered to be enlarged on a bail of Rs. 15,000 each, pending further inquiries by the police.

It was revealed by the police in the Court, that Asandas Khiromal Pardasani, the complainant, had come to them with the information, that the second accused had demanded from him a "pugree" of Rs. 5,000 for giving him a flat on the second floor of York Building, Colaba, and that he was willing to pass the necessary documents after consulting the first accused, who was his legal adviser.

Accordingly, stated the police, a trap was laid, and both the accused were arrested in a cabin of Cafe Leopold, a nearby restaurant.

During the police raid, several incriminating documents were stated to have been recovered by the police from the accused.

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE UPHELD

Session Judge Acquits Accused

CHHINDWARA (C.P.)

An important judgment was delivered by Mr. K. L. Panday, the Additional Sessions Judge in a case involving 14 persons convicted by a lower Court of assaulting a Sub-Inspector of Police and his party while they were discharging their duties.

The Additional Sessions Judge, the appellate Court, held that the appellants were justified in defending themselves from wrongful confinement by the Police but not so in assaulting the S. I. H, therefore, sentenced four of them between six months' imprisonment.

The case arose out of a quarrel between the inhabitants of Kundipura and certain Punjabi refugees ending in a riot on May, 21, 1948. One of the refugees was chased into a neighbouring house, where there was another riot and a Sub-Inspector of Police was said to have been beaten. In the course of subsequent investigations, out a police party consisting of 3 Sub-Inspectors and 8 constables, one officer and all the men were reported to have received varying injuries.

The learned Additional Sessions Judge while acquitting the appellants for various offences on the ground that the detention of some of them was illegal and consequently they and other appellants were justified in causing hurt to the Police Officers who had illegally detained them observed.

"I have not reached these conclusions without concern. I have always endeavoured to support the maintenance of law and order to the best of my ability. I can well imagine what effect this decision is likely to have on lawless elements. But I can never impress too much upon those who are interested with executive responsibility for maintaining law and order that they must at all times act with due deference to well established rules and principles of the law. They must always consider that they are acting not as private individuals but as representatives of the State. Any wrong done by them affects them as well as the state. They should do nothing which might create a situation like the one before me. While I have the utmost respect for law and order I consider it my duty to uphold the rights of private citizens. It is only that sense of duty which has obliged me to reach this decision."

While convicting and sentencing Jagatnarayan and three others under Section 323 I.P.C. the Learned Judge observed "To attack a Police S.I. in uniform inside a Police Station is always a serious matter. The assailants can claim immunity to the extent the attack was covered by the right of private defence. Beyond that they must answer for it and I think I will be justified in not treating it lightly. In my opinion a substantive sentence of imprisonment is clearly merited only because of the merciless beating to which S.I. Mahendra Singh was subjected."

C. P. M. PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE ASHTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A reference to the death of the late Mr. A. H. Ashton, a former Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, was made by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the Esplanade Court today.

The late Mr. Ashton, who died recently in London, was appointed the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay in 1907, and served in that capacity for nearly 13 years.

He was later appointed the Judicial Commissioner of Sind

Paying his tribute to the departed legal luminary Mr. Brown stated that the late Mr. Ashton was responsible for the introduction of several reforms during his period of office as the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Besides his judicial duties, he also took a prominent part in the social life of the city.

Mr. Franklin D'Souza also paid his tributes on behalf of the Bar.

CITY & SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Jeth Shud 9, 2005.
Muslim: Shaban 7, 1368.
Parsi: Deh 6, 1318.
Sunrise: 6-1 a.m. Sunset: 7-14 p.m.
Hightide: 06-46, 18-57. Lowtide: 00-50, 12-36.

Today's Engagements

CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF BOMBAY: Sjt. N. M. Joshi, Chairman will hold a Press Conference on Monday June 6 at 11 a.m. at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL NATIONAL TRADE UNION CONGRESS: Annual general meeting at Mazdoor Manzil, Parel 9-30 a.m.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: 46th anniversary celebrations and prize distribution function at Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 2-30 p.m.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Lecture on influence of literature on Life, Sangham premises, Telang Road, Bombay 19, at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Regular classes from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and lecture on Natal Astrology, at 5 p.m. Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatti.

"SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA: A Musical Concert by Sramthis Radha and Jayalakshmi (Vocal) Chittor-Gopalakrishna (Violin) and Palghat Kunjumani (Mridangam) today at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the S.I.E.S. Hall, Matunga, G.I.P."

RADIO

BOMBAY, Sunday June 5.
244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Yeshwantrai Purohit 7-45 Kana Deb 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 P. G. Upadhyaya (Geeto) 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

12-45 p.m. Musical Interlude 12-50 P. G. Upadhyaya (Geeto) 1-0 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Sunday Afternoon with You

244 m. (1.231 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m.
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m.

5-0 p.m. Kana Deb (Bhajan) 5-15 P. G. Upadhyaya (Geeto) 5-30 Gammat Jammat 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Kana Deb (Bhajan) 6-30 Krishna Udayavarkar (Shree) 7-0 Madhurika Mazumdar and Party (Garbi Geeto) 7-10 Locals 7-15 Rangbhoomi 7-30 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Yaman) 8-0 Madhurika Mazumdar and Party (Geeto) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B 10-0 Bach

BOMBAY—B.
353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 Baban Navadikar (Bhavgeet).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
31.41 m. (9,550 kc/s)

11 a.m. Music from Films 12-0 p.m. Amar Sangeet Ke Upasak 12-30 Sarangi Par Sarang 12-45 As in Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1-0 Baban Navadikar (Bhajan) 1-10 Amritlal Navasariwala 1-30 Jaltarang Vadan By S V. Patwardhan 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Krishna Udayavarkar (Gaud Sarang).

353 m. (850 kc/s)
41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)
from 5-0 to 11-0 p.m.
661.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)
from 7-30 to 9-0 a.m.

5-0 p.m. As in Bombay A 6-0 Baban Navadikar 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 P. D. Khadilkar (Kirtan) 8-30 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 9-0 Yeshwantrai Purohit (Chayanat) 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra 9-55 Warya Warachi Warat 10-0 Shreedhar Parsekar (Violin) 10-30 Krishna Udayavarkar (Darbari Kanada).

BARODA: AHMEDABAD.
250 m. (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Variety 8-0 News (E) 8-15 "'Rang Rang Vadaliyan' 8-45 News (G) 6-0 p.m. News (E) 6-10 Jaganath Jagtap (Pakhawaj Vadan) 6-25 Peerbhoy Sodawala and Party (Geet) 6-35 Gramjano Mate 635 Majur Bhaio Mate (From Ahmedabad).

326.1 m. (820 kc/s)

7-0 Madhur Geeten 7-15 Kavita Vanchan By Indulal Gandhi 7-30 Balwant G. Bhatt (Vocal) 8-0 Music Lesson 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 National Programme (Relayed from Delhi) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Baroda Radio Orchestra 9-30 Peerbhoy Sodawaya and Party (Ghazal Iqbal) 9-45 Balwant G. Bhatt (Vocal).

"AD HOC" COMMITTEE PRESENTS ALTERNATIVES TO SWEEPERS

New Development Expected To Take Place In Strike Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Important developments are expected to take place in the situation regarding the Sweepers' Strike, by Sunday evening. It is learnt that the "ad hoc" committee of City Corporators, who met about 65 representative sweepers yesterday, have suggested to them two alternative courses of action.

What these alternatives are was not disclosed by Mr. Naushir Bharucha, convener of the "ad hoc" committee, who stated that at the present stage, they were confidential. Mr. Bharucha, however stated that the sweepers to whom he had talked yesterday, had become "adamant" after the refusal of Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, to permit the committee's representatives to interview the arrested strike leaders.

After yesterday's confabulations with the Committee, the 65 strikers are learnt to have told its members that they would contact the other strikers, ascertain their present attitude and report to the "ad hoc" committee, by Sunday evening.

Though a great deal of secrecy is maintained with regard to the alternatives sent by the Committee, it is surmised, that they are, unconditional surrender and indefinite staying away. The strikers are expected to take a decision on the two painful alternatives, for the Government as well as the Municipality are in no mood to make any compromise.

The Bombay Police today arrested two sweepers for intimidation of loyal workers.

LADIES' SECTION OF HOME GUARDS

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The Ladies' Section of the Home Guards for which preparations have been underway for the last several weeks will be officially opened from Wednesday the June, 8 1949. Enrolment will start at the Headquarters of the Bombay Home Guards at I.A.F. (1) Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

The starting of enrolment is expected to bring a large response from the public spirited women of Bombay, and it is hoped that a small force of this section will be ready by the end of this month.

All enquiries relating to the Ladies' Section may be made from Mrs. Sofia Khan (Officer-in-Charge) at the Headquarters. She may be interviewed from 3-30 to 4-30 in the afternoon during working days.

BOMBAY-RATNAGIRI ROAD LINK

Direct road link between Bombay and Ratnagiri will be initiated at an early date, it is understood.

The Government of Bombay have had in mind the extension of this route as a part of the work of the Provincial Transport Board. Ratnagiri, is ill served by roads and the main means of transport between the District from which come a large proportion of the industrial workers of Bombay, is by way of the sea. But during the monsoon boat traffic is suspended and Ratnagiri is virtually cut off from the city. The only alternative is a bus service, with a number of halts along this route of over 200 miles.

The Government have now decided to start this route as soon as a sufficient number of buses become available

Water Supply Will Be Slightly Affected

The Municipal Commissioner has announcd that the water supply to the City will be slightly affected on 7th, 8th and 9th instant on account of the isolation of the 72 West Main between Powai and Bhandup for the execution of works.

AJMER, June 3. (A.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Ajmer-Merwara has prohibited publication of a local Sindhi daily, "Hindu", for three months under the Punjab Public Safety Act.

S.S.C. EXAMINATION RESULTS

Injunction Application Rejected

POONA, June 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. S. N. Khatri, Joint Civil Judge of Poona, today rejected an application for the issue of a temporary injunction restraining the Secondary School Certificate Examination Board from declaring the results on June 6 of examinations held last March.

The application was moved by four students and a professional tutor who filed a civil suit for declaring the examination null and void on the ground of alleged leakage of examination papers and 'material irregularities' in the conduct of the examination.

In passing his order, the Judge said that he could not persuade himself to granting the injunction sought by the plaintiffs in view of the serious and widespread dislocation which would be caused in the academic field in the entire province, not to speak of the acute mental torture to which the students who had appeared for the examination would be evidently subjected. After fully considering the balance of convenience and inconvenience, he was constrained to reject the application.

STUDENTS FUTURE PLANS

The judge added that a good number of the examinees must have already completed their future plans either for prosecuting higher studies or for entering professional or other careers and they must be anxiously awaiting the results of the examination. It might also be safely assumed that had the S.S.C. boar , considered the leakage of the papers to be of a serious and geneal charac ter they would have in all probability reset the examination papers.

The damage which the applicants in this suit aprehended owing to leakage of papers and other alleged irregularities in the conduct of the examinations was almost insignificant as compared to the damage which would necessarily be suffered by a very large number of innocent students whose marks in the examination were not likely to be affected by any leakage which might have taken place.

WHERE S.S.C. MARKS CAN BE OBTAINED

POONA, June 4 (A.P.I.): An announcement by the S. S. C. Board states:

With a view to meeting the requirements of those candidates who might wish to enter competitive examinations or require the marks obtained by them in the Secondary School Certificate Examination, held in March, for other purposes, the S. S. C. Examination Board has arranged to supply statements of marks to successful candidates of Bombay, Dadar and Thana centres at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, between 12 noon and 4 p.m. on June 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11.

The candidates will have to pay a fee of Rs. 2 for obtaining a copy of the statement.

Candidates of Poona City and Camp centres and other places can obtain the statement of marks from the Board office in Poona on payment of the same fee.

Detailed statements of marks will be supplied by the Board on an application, accompanied by a fee of Rs. 5, being made to them in Poona.

CO-ORDINATION OF POWER AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): A Central Standing Committee of Coordination of Power and Telecommunication Lines has been set up by the Government of India.

The Committee consists of ten members including Mr. N. N. Iyengar, Chairman of the Central Electricity Commission, Mr. H. R. Bhatia, Project Officer of the East Punjab Electricity Branch, and Mr. V. R. Raghavan, Project Officer of the Central Electricity Commission.

WEATHER

POONA, June 4, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours with total rainfall from June 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on June 4, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 102 82 0 0.1 plus 0.1, Ahmednagar 94 75 T 0 minus 0.5, Baroda 100, Belgaum 78 69 0.2 0.2 minus 0.6, Bellery 94 69 0 0 minus 0.3, BOMBAY 86 75 2.5 10.0 plus 8.9, Calcutta 96 87 0 0 minus 1.0, Delhi 97 81 0 0.2 plus 0.1, Hyderabad (Dn.) 97 77 0 0 minus 0.4, Indore 95 76 0 6.4 plus 6.2, Kolapur 82 73 0 0.3 —, Mahabaleshwar 68 58 0.4 3.3 plus 2.9, Nagpur 85 77 T 1.2 plus 0.5, Patna — 78 0.6 0.6 minus 0.4, Poona 89 75 0.1 0.1 minus 0.4, Rajkot 103 80 0 0.3 plus 0.3, Sholapur 96 74 0.8 0.8 plus 0.3, Simla 68 57 0 1.2 plus 1.0, Surat 93 80 0 0 minus 0.2.

POONA June 4, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday, June 4:—

The monsoon was been active in Malabar and the South Konkan.

There has been fairly widespread light to moderate rain over the country south of latitude 22N. and in Bihar.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF JUNE 5TH:—Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar, the South Konkan and Assam and occur locally in Mysore and the Bombay Deccan. Local thundershowers are likely in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and scattered thundershowers in Chota Nagpur, the Central parts of the country and the west of the Peninsula.

OCCASIONAL SHOWERS EXPECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Variable skies with occasional showers will continue in Bombay city and suburbs, the Santa Cruz Observatory said this afternoon.

In the 24 hours ending 8-30 a.m. this morning Colaba recorded 2 1/2 inches of rainfall, while the rainfall at other places is as follows: Honavar 2 1/2 inches, Marma while the rainfall at other places is as Goa 1/2 inch, Jalagaon and Malegaon 1 inch, Sholapur and Mount Abu 3/4 inch, and Mahabaleshwar 1/2 inch.

Tansa lake recorded only 13 cents yesterday but the three smaller lakes, Vehar, Powai and Tulsi, recorded respectively 1.33 inches, 1.6 inches and 1.09 inches.

The Weather Bulletin stated that the monsoon was generally moderate along the Konkan coast. Wide-spread rain had fallen in Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.

FEEBLE MONSOON IN KONKAN

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): The chief features of the week's weather were the establishment of the monsoon in South Malabar and the extension of a feeble monsoon in the Konkan, according to an official weather review.

The week's rainfall was in excess in the Bay islands, Chota Nagpur, the East Punjab, East Rajputana, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal, Berrar, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and the north Madras coast and normal in Eastern Pakistan, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Bihar and the East United Provinces. It was deficient in Gangetic West Bengal, Orissa, the west United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad and south-east Madras; and scanty elsewhere except in Baluchistan, Sind, West Rajputana and Gujerat where no rain fell.

"VINDHYACHAL" BANNED

The Editor of "Vindhyachal" writes;

We have received this morning Memo No. 1016 dated 1st June, 1949, from the General Secretary, Government of Madhya Bharat, stating "that article of grossly defamatory character and making indiscriminate and scurrilous attacks on Government officials and the public have appeared in the paper "Vindhyachal" and "while deprecating very strongly such objectionable propaganda, the Hon'ble Premier has held that sufficient reasons exist justifying action against the paper 'Vindhyachal' under rule I(7) of the Rules regarding Printing and Publication of Newspapers and Periodicals in the Holkar State and has ordered that the permission granted for publishing and printing this paper be here' cancelled."

Rs. 40,000 FOR JAI PRAKASH FUND

HYDERABAD, June 4 (UPI): A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been collected towards the Jai Prakash purse fund by the Hyderabad Socialist Party. The purse will be presented to him when he visit Hyderabad.

THRILLING FIGHT FOR BLUE RIBAND OF TURF

SELVARAJ'S EASY WIN OVER LONG

W. I. Snooker Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

T. A. Selvaraj had little difficulty in disposing of W. Long in this evenings Snooker Semi-final. Selvaraj now enters the final where he will meet Jones. Selvaraj won by three frames, conceeding the third frame to Long, in which frame Long played inspired Snooker

Long proved disappointing and hardly impressed during the initial stages of the match. He was unable to register any good break and this was brought on his fading out. Selvaraj was not too impressive either and if he is to beat Jones he will have to put in a better performance

T. A. SELVARAJ

Selvaraj won the first two frames with little exertion and won them at 54-29, 65-42, the third frame proved otherwise and Long just ran through to capture the frame at 61 leaving Selvaraj at 28. But in the, what proved to be the final frame Selvaraj made no mistake and scored an easy win with 84-36.

PAREL SOCCER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the results of the matches played at Parel:—

First Division (Indian Football League):—

Khandoba Vijaya 3 (Khanderao, Ramdas, Wilhi), Little Pioneers 1. (Chakarvarthy).

General Motors 3 (Rebello 2, Roberts), Indian Culture Leagueo.

In the only match played on the Railway Ground, Elphinstone Mills beat young Challengers "B" by four goals to nil. Alex. Daniel, Syril and Krishna were the goal scorers

The other match between Khatau Sports and Fort Rangers resulted in a walk over for Khatau's as Fort Rangers failed to turn up. And in the last match between B. K Samaj and Indian Hotels, play was abandoned due to unplayable ground conditions.

KRAMER AND RIGGS CLAIM DOUBLES TITLE

World Professional Indoor Lawn Tennis

LONDON, Jur 3 (PTI-Reuter): Jack Kramer and Bobby Riggs of the United States, 2 former Wimbledon champions, survived a disastrous start to win the World Professional Indoor Lawn Tennis doubles title at Wembly tonight. They beat Oancho Segura of Equador and the English born Australian Dinny Pails by 3-6, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1 and share the fist prize of £400. Segura and Pails get £100 each.

The best man on the court was Kramer, who played with quiet efficiency. Riggs made many mistakes in the first two sets but later retrieved remarkably. The losers won seven games in a row to be two up in the second set, but later became ragged.

Segura had to follow his strenuous doubles match with a game against Donald Budge for the singles third prize, and Budge won 6-3 and 6-3.

The singles final will be played tomorrow night between Kramer and Riggs.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-30 p.m. Matunga Athletic vs. Rainbow.

5-45 p.m. Tata vs. Francis Goans. (Harwood League).

G.I.P. Railway Ground, Parel

3-45 p.m. Hill XI vs. Goan's Sports "D"

4-45 p.m. Blue Wizards vs. Pdr. Agnelo

5-45 p.m. Mazagoan Institute vs. Young Challengers "A" (Harwood League Third Division)

BILLIARDS

6 p.m. to 8 p.m Wilson vs. Mansoor Tyebjee (W. I. Billiards Semi-Final).

Mrs. Glenister's 'Nimbus' Wins Derby By A Head

PHOTOFINISH VERDICT DECIDES WINNER

EPSOM DOWNS, June 4 (PTI-Reuter).

MRS. Marion Glenister's colt NIMBUS, starting at seven to one, won the most thrilling Derby ever staged on Epsom's historic course here this afternoon. Leon Volterra's French colt AMOUR DRAKE was second a head behind and Lord Derby's SWALLOW TAIL only a head behind, third.

The judge called for a photograph as the three colts passed the post locked together.

Amour Drake started at ten to one and Swallow Tail at 100 to eight.

Mrs Glenister, the wife of a barrister is only the second woman ever to have won the Derby.

Her colt led almost from start to finish to withstand a terrific finish by the French colt thus stating off French bid at a hat-trick.

Nimbus, who had won the 2,000 Guineas, thus accomplished a feat which had not been recorded since Blue Peter won both races in 1939.

It looked to be a duel between the two English colts Nimbus and Swallow Tail who raced neck and neck up the straight but suddenly on the scene swooped "the Crocodile", the name by which the Australian rider Togo Johnstone is popularly known, on Amour Drake. None could tell which horse had won and the judge called for a photo to decide the first three. The camera showed that heads had separated the trio.

The favourite Royal Forest was badly drawn on the extreme outside of the field but was lying third after rounding Tattenham Corner. He could not however quicken and finished fourth. Jockey Gordon Richards who has yet to win this great classic was again foiled at his 24th attempt.

Nimbus was a really popular winner for the superstitious, who always number thousands among race-goers, backed him on the strength of the "Nimbus" (rain clouds) which had gathered since early dawn.

The race was worth £14.000—a record.

The field of 32 (Ugongo was withdrawn before the start and does not come under starters orders) was only two short of the record and the same number as raced last year.

None was more thrilled at the exciting finish than M. Leon Volterra the French impressario who owned Amour Drake lying on his sickbed at his home in Paris. He heard the race on the wireless with a doctor in close attendance. He has been suffering from heart failure and the tense moment when his colt dashed up at the finishing post can hardly have done his pulse any good.

The decision to put blinkers on Swallow Tail made all the difference to Lord Derbys colt for he showed his best form and had the going been a little less yielding might well have won.

He was perhaps fractionally in front of Nimbus who had led from the start as they rounded Tattenham Corner but Nimbus came again as they entered the straight and they were locked together as they battled towards the finishing post. The race was run in sunshine and a blustering wind before what must have been nearly a record crowd.

Charlie Elliott, who also rode the colt in the 2,000 Guineas to record a notable double, had publicly tipped the winner who gave the bookmakers a very bad race. There had been some doubt as to the ability of this son of the Italian Sire Nearco to stay, but this was just how he won the race by staying on.

Amour Drake is by the French Grand Prix winner Admiral Drake and Swallow Tail by another French-bred stallion Bois Roussel.

The dam of the winner was Kong.

The race was watched by the Queen, Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the Royal Family.

Full betting: nine to two Royal Forest, seven to one Nimbus, ten to one Amour Drake, hundred to nine Hindostan, hundred to eight Swallow Tail, hundred to seven Brown Rover, hundred to six Val Drake, twenty to one Scottish Maridien, 22 to one Barnes Park, 25 to one Jai Hind, 28 to one Courier and Gades, 33 to one Targi and Xerxes, 66 to one Grani, Willoughton, Conservative, and Royal Empire, hundred to one others.

Place betting in proportion.

Several horses played up a bit at the start including Hindostan and Amour Drake. Ugongo lamed himself on the way to the post and did not come under starter's orders.

When the starter got the field away 10 minutes late it was to a perfect start. Nimbus jumped off in front of Targui and Highlander with Enver Pasha, Amour Drake Royal Empire and Grani prominent. After going a furlong Highlander and Nimbus were in front together with Targui, Neapolitan Star, Grani, Val Drake and Scottish Meridien behind. At the top of the hill Grani joined Nimbus with Highlander dropping back. Val Drake, Swallow Tail and Royal Forest were racing close behind.

As they came down the hill Nimbus was out in front by himself with Swallow Tail moving up and Grani, Royal Forest and Amour Drake prominent. As they turned round Tattenham Corner Nimbus and Swallow Tail were together ahead of Royal Forest with Amour Drake, Barnes Park and Highlander leading the others.

With two furlongs to go Nimbus and Swallow Tail were racing side by side up the straight with Amour Drake making up ground behind them a furlong out. Nimbus got the better of Swallow Tail only to be immediately challenged by Amour Drake. With 50 yards to go Swallow Tail came again and Amour Drake drew level with the leaders, the three horses passtd the judge in line and a photofinish was announced. Nimbus was awarded the race by a head he covered the mile and a half in two minutes 42 seconds.

Royal Forest was fourth, Barnes Park fifth, Normanton sixth, Boisson seventh, Willoughton eighth, Highlander ninth, Gades tenth, Royal Empire 11th, Jai Hind 12th, Van Drake 13th, Marco Polo 14th and Neapolitan Star last.

Totalisator prices were: Two shillings stake: Nimbus 15 shilling 3 pence for win and six shillings for place.

Amour Drake seven shillings nine pence for place and Swallow Tail 12 shillings for place.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALL

CALCUTTA, June 4 (API): Mohan Bagan beat East Bengal by one goal to nil when the two premier teams met in their first league engagement today.

The only goal in the match was scored by Nayar from a penalty.

A very large crowd was present to witness the encounter but inclement weather robbed the occasion of much of its attraction.

Mohan Bagan were the superior team. Their forwards were more workmanlike. East Bengal forwards could never combine on the shabby field and were definitely slow.

TRADES TRIUMPH OVER GOANS

Harwood League First Division

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Trades secured full points and an easy win over Goan Sports this evening in the First Division of the Harwood League. Although playing conditions under foot were slippery due to the heavy downpour before and during the game, Trades players fully booted were quite at home. The Goan side were not so familiar with the conditions that prevailed. Trades won by four goals to nil.

Parab, Bhimrao and Laloo were responsible for a co-ordinated attack, while Govind, and Woodcock impressed in defence for Trades. For the Goans. Walter D'Souza in goal did the best he could J. D'Souza and G. D'Costa worked hard in defence. E. Mendes, F. Almeida and B. D'Souza were other that impressed in the Goan side attack. Of course poor finish resulted in the Goans not being able to register any score.

The Goan goal had two narrow escapes in the opening stages. On one occasion Laloo headed wide, then on the second occasion, the goalie Walter D'Souza whilst bouncing the ball lost control and Laloo lying handy failed to connect early. But in the seventh minute Parab took a shot from outside the penalty area and beat Walter D'Souza all ends up. This goal came as a result of a short pass movement between the inner trio.

The Goan goal had some narrow escapes. On both occasions the goalkeeper was well and truly beaten. First, Bonnie D'Souza headed the ball out from the corner when almost on goalline. Then, Joaquim D'Souza also headed the ball out when an almost certain goal was imminent. The Goan Sports made attempts to clear and on one occasion from a forward pass F. D'Souza had only the goalie and a defender running in parallel but he failed to shoot first time when well placed to shoot. Dominating play Trades failed to improve their position and at half time had to be satisfied with a solitary goal. The Goan defence, both deep and intermediate put in some really hard work

Changing end at half time Goan Sports were calling the tune and they attacked giving the Trades side an anxious time, but their forwards had no sting and failed to shoot when well positioned to do so. Transferring play Trades scored twice with beautiful goals. From a forward pass Bhimrao, outwitted a deep defender, swerved in and dodged the goalkeeper and was about to score when Laloo put his best foot forward to finish what Bhimrao hoped to be a solo effort.

Once again, two minutes later Bhimrao put in a beautiful piece of work when he shot from a difficult angle and Walter D'Souza dived to save, but the ball didn't stay well in his hand and Kuppuswamy rushed in to score from close in

The Goan Goalkeeper Walter D'Souza was having the time of his life when he had to save from all possible positions. Bhimrao was particularly trambling him for he was coming through well and trying some really good shot from difficult angles. A free kick awarded inside the danger area failed to materialize

In the closing stages of the game Parab climaxed his brilliant performance with a beautiful drop goal that had Walter D'Souza guessing as well as beaten. This gave Trades their fourth goal and they have maintained their unbeaten record

The teams: TRADES:— Sanjiva; Manuel, Woodcock; Narayan Middlecoat, Govind; Bhimrao, Parab Laloo, Thomas Kuppuswami.

GOAN'S 'A':— W. D'Souza; J. D'Souza; V. Francis; G D'Costa, K. Vaidya, C. Godinho; E. Mendes F. Almeida, F. D'Souza, B. D'Souza L. D'Costa.

Referee: Gopalan.

FORCED LABOUR IN SOVIET UNION

I. L. O. Governing Body Decides On Inquiry

GENEVA, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation today decided to hold an immediate inquiry on forced labour, including allegations of "slave workers" in the Soviet Union.

Polish and Czechoslavak delegate, only Eastern European representatives on the sixteen-nation body, did not oppose the decision, taken on the recommendation of Mr. George P. Delaney, American Federation of Labour representative.

The Secretary-General of the Labour Office was instructed to nominate an impartial commission to study "the nature and extent of forced labour, including the reasons for which persons are made to perform forced labour and the treatment they are given."

COMMONWEALTH TEAMS' VISIT FINALISED

M.C.C. Likely To Visit India In 1952-53

LONDON, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Anthony De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, has returned to the Continent after a weeks stay in England during which he had important discussions relating to visits to India by cricket teams during the next few years.

Before leaving Mr. De Mello said that all arrangements for the visit to India by a team of Commonwealth cricketers had been finalised for them to fly to India on October 10th. His suggestions regarding the captain and composition of the team are receiving serious consideration by the sponsors.

Mr. De Mello said that a very successful county captain had accepted the captaincy and an announcement would be made before the middle of this month.

The Board of Control President spent a whole morning, during his stay, with the M.C.C. in discussing arrangements for an M.C.C. side to visit India in the 1952-53 season and a visit by India to England in 1953-1954.

He also met Mr. J. H. Phillips, Manager of the New Zealand touring team in England and past President of the New Zealand Cricket Council, and asked him if New Zealand would visit India, Pakistan and Ceylon in 1950-51.

Mr. De Mello will continue these discussions when he returns to England on June 25 for the New Zealand versus England test match.

NEW ZEALANDERS SCORE 204 FOR FIVE

CARDIFF, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): A fifth wicket stand of 67 in as many minutes by F. Smith and Martin Donnelly redeemed an otherwise colourless display by the New Zealands' batsman against the county champions, Glamorgan, here today.

At close of play the tourists had made 204 for five.

Wilfred Wooller, the county captain, won the toss and put the New Zealanders in first after rain had delayed the start.

Scott, the chief defender, took two hours, 25 minutes to score 40 runs.

Smith and Donnelly came together after three wickets had fallen for ten runs after the tea interval, and livened up the proceedings with a brisk stand before Donnelly was bowled by Watkins for 36.

Smith carried on to finish the day with 43 not out.

SCORE-BOARD

NEW ZEALANDERS (1st. innings).	
Scott b Hever	40
Sutcliffe b Wooller	29
Hadlee c Wooler b Robinson	27
Wallace c Wooller b Muncer	11
Donnelly b Watkins	36
Smith not out	43
Radbone not out	9
Extras	9
Total for 5 wickets	204

AMBALA, June 4, (A.P.I.): About 100 Muslim women and children have been recovered from Ambala district and Fatehgarh and Patiala districts during the month of May, it is learnt. No non-Muslim woman or child was recovered in West Pakistan and sent to India during the corresponding period, according to official sources.

FOOD DRIVE ON ALL-OUT 'WAR BASIS'

Jairamdas Daulatram's Plea To Madras Ministers

MADRAS, June 4 (API).

MR. Jairamdas Daulatram, India's Food Minister, today told the Madras cabinet and officials of the Food and Agricultural Departments that food production in the Province should be planned on an all-out "war basis".

Food production, Mr. Jairamdas said, should be given top priority and building programmes and less important schemes should be slowed down. There should also be immediate diversion of finance and personnel for food production work.

Earlier, the Food Minister discussed with the Madras Ministers and officials the food production schemes of the Madras Government including the eighteen crore rupees scheme for the renovation of 34,000 irrigation tanks in the Province. The discussion lasted three hours.

The Food Minister suggested to the Provincial Government the establishment of a quick machinery for giving administrative and financial sanction to the "Grow More Food" schemes and the formation of a Cabinet Sub-Committee including the Finance Minister for expediting the execution of the irrigation schemes with the help of the Food Production Commissioner.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram indicated the lines on which the Centre would come to the help of the Provinces in their drive towards reaching self-sufficiency before 1951. Technical personnel and earth-moving machinery of the Defence Department would be lent to the Provinces wherever necessary, he added.

The Food Minister also stated that a suitable Central agency to overcome the present transport difficulties and help the movement of foodgrains would be set up shortly.

A press release issued today said that Mr. Jairamdas told the meeting that the Government of India had decided that

"except in cases of widespread failure of crops or for maintaining a central reserve of wheat if its price in the fourth year of the International Wheat Agreement (1952) is as low as Rs. 7-8 per maund landed in India, there will be no import of food after 1951.

This, Mr. Jairamdas pointed out, would mean that both the surplus and deficit Provinces would have to go all out and meet the deficit within the next two years.

NEW MADRAS MINISTER

Mr. J. L.P. Roche-Victoria who holds the Portfolios of Food and Fisheries.

NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE

Shri Aurobindo's Name To Be Proposed

CALCUTTA, June 4 (UPI): A proposal to offer Nobel Prize in literature to Shri Aurobindo will be made by Madam Gabriele Mistral, the Nobel Laureat in literature of Chile, South America, it is understood here.

Eminent personalities of India and abroad will support this proposal, it is learnt.

SECRETARY'S WHIP TO MAHASABHAITES

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, in a statement here today, appealed to the branches of the Sabha all over the country to mobilise public opinion in support of the Sabha's eight-point programme finalised at its recent meeting at which it decided to re-enter politics.

The Mahasabha, he said, had to create a constitutional opposition. "We have to work with the consciousness that some day we may be called upon to form the Government and hence our utterances and action should be responsible.

'PHONE EXCHANGES WILL BE THINGS OF THE PAST

LONDON, June 4, (U.P.I.): In a few years every telephone operator in Britain will be able to get any subscriber on any exchange by direct dialling said Mr. F. J. Tickner, Assistant Secretary to the Postmaster-General, in London yesterday. He was opposing a more-pay claim by telephonists.

MOVE BY WHITEHALL BEARS FRUIT

LONDON, June 4 (UPI): The announcement of staying the execution of Sambasivam, Indian Trade Unionist sentenced to death in Malaya for carrying arms, is believed here to be due to direct intervention by White Hall. Protests against the execution of Ganapathy lodged by the Government of India and world public opinion made the British Government to act in the sphere which they previously declared to be outside their jurisdiction.

'PARLIAMENT' SESSION IN AID OF GANDHI FUND

NEW DELHI, June 4 (UPI): A novel feature in the Country's public life will be the extra-ordinary session "of the Delhi Parliament (debating society) to be held tomorrow in aid of the Gandhi Memorial Fund, when Ministers of the Central Government and prominent legislators will speak on the Hindu Code Bill and anti-profiteering and blackmarketing and Capital Punishment Bill in order to educate the public opinion.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Law Minister, will act as Speaker of the House.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS PLANS TO FIGHT STATE REDS

Executive Appoints Sub-Committee To Suggest "Positive Measures"

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 4 (A.P.I.): The Hyderabad State Congress Working Committee at its meeting today appointed a sub-committee of two of its members to suggest "positive measures" to combat Communist activities in the State.

The sub-committee will prepare a memorandum for submission to the Government.

The Working Committee decided to hold a two-day session of the All-Hyderabad Congress Committee on June 29 and 30 to ratify the by-laws of the State Congress and the rules governing the conduct of organisational elections. The Working Committee also decide to extend the period of enrolment of primary members to June 30.

After a session lasting four days, the Working Committee adjourned this evening to meet again on June 16 and 17.

FORMER TALUKA CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED

HYDERABAD, June 4 (UPI): The police arrested Mr. Kishen Rao, former President of the Chinoor Taluka Congress Committee, on May 31, according to a report received here. The arrest is believed to have been effected for his unsocial activities.

Seven Congress workers were recently arrested in Singareni.

MILITARY TRAINING TO CITY CIVILIANS

BOMBAY, June 5.

Two hundred and fifty civilian volunteers will be given simple military training every week in Bombay from tomorrow (Monday). Members of the public willing to take advantage of the scheme instituted by the Indian Army may report themselves at 6-30 a.m. every Monday at the National Cadet Corps grounds at Dhobi Talao or near Ramnarain Ruia College in Matunga.

The scheme includes daily one-hour morning period during which simple physical training, drill without rifles and lectures on sanitation will be given. Each individual will be required to attend six parades. The training will be purely voluntary on the basis of no cost to the State. No money or refreshment of any kind will be admissible to the volunteers who are free to wear any clothes they like.

While this kind of training is given in the cities by the Army, the Police may undertake to impart it in the villages.

Stop Press

WEST PUNJAB LEAGUE RESIGNATIONS

LAHORE, June 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Four members of the West Punjab Muslim League Working Committee resigned today on account of 'differences' on the 'Recall Mudie' resolution, it was learnt here tonight.

EISLER ESCAPE SCHO

NEW YORK, June 4, (U.P.A.): The Polish liner Batory on which Communist agent Gerhart Eisler fled the United States on May 6, returned from Europe today and was immediately put under guard by an Immigration Department Border Patrol.

PUBLICATION OF SINDHI DAILY BANNED

AJMER, June 4, (U.P.I.): The District Magistrate of Ajmer-Merwara has banned the publication of 'Hindu' daily published in Sindhi language from Ajmer under Section 6 of Punjab Public Safety Act 1947 (Act II of 1947) for three months.

It is alleged that the paper was publishing news in a distorted and objectionable manner and was thus disseminating disaffection and hatred against the local administration which have been prejudicial to public peace.

EAST-WEST GERMAN TRADE PACT LIKELY

LONDON, June 4, (U.P.I.): The conclusion of a trade agreement between Western and Eastern Germany is likely next week according to a statement issued in Berlin yesterday by Mr. Lawrence Wilkinson, Economic Adviser to the American Military Government.

'TACAVI' LOANS TO MEHSANA FARMERS

BOMBAY, June 4, (U.P.I.): An additional sum of Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Special Commissioner of Baroda for distribution as Tagavi Loans to agriculturists of the famine-stricken areas of Mehsana district.

Two Indians As New Ambassadors

FRENCH 'BOURBONS' WILL NOT BUDGE

Chandernagore Referendum Farce In Full Swing

CITY FATHERS' DEMANDS REJECTED; NO PLACE FOR INDIAN OBSERVERS

PONDICHERRY, June 4 (API).

THREE important recommendations made by the Chandernagore Municipal Council in regard to the coming referendum have been rejected in the French Government's decree, fuller details of which were available here today.

According to the decree, convoking the electors of the ree City to decide the issue of merger with the Indian Union on June 19, only one question will be put, namely, "do you approve of the continuation of the Free City of Chandernagore within the French Union?"

Two ballot papers will be given, one bearing the answer "yes", and the other, "no"

ONE COLOUR BALLOT CARD

The Chandernagore Council had recommended different colours for the ballot papers, one colour for "yes" and another for "no".

The French Government however decided that the ballot card should be of one colour on which the answer will be printed.

As against the Chandernagore Council's suggestion of three-week campaign period, the French Government have allowed a two-week campaign period.

Chandernagore had proposed that Indian observers should be present during the referendum, but the French Government have provided only for observers sent by the Vice-President of the International Court of Justice.

RULES FOR REFERENDUM

The following are among the rules have been framed by the French Government regarding the proposed referendum:

All persons registered on the latest electoral list of the Free City in the year referendum are called upon to

(Continued on Page 16)

'UNILATERAL'

India Protests Against French Action

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): The Government of India, it is learned, have asked the French Government to confirm their reported action of appointing observers for the French India referendum through the International Court of Justice and entrusting them with investigation of the alleged economic blockade of French settlements.

In a representation sent through their Charge D'Affaires in Paris, the Government of India have added that if confirmed they regarded the French action as "unilateral" and declared that the findings of the observers would not be considered "authoritative".

No reply from the French Government is understood to have been received so far.

AUTONOMOUS UNITS

Meanwhile, an authoritative indication of the Government of India's policy towards the French establishments once they are politically incorporated with India was available here today. It was stated that the areas would be administered as autonomous units on the lines of a Chief Commissioner's province and any changes in the administrative set up would be carried out after consulting the local public opinion. The special linguistic and cultural rights of the people of these areas would be preserved, it was added.

A. A. A. FAIZEE FOR CAIRO?

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 4.

I understand from reliable sources that Mr. A. A. A. Faizee of Bombay and Dewan Ramlal, ex-Chief Justice of the Punjab High Court have been appointed India's Ambassadors at Cairo and Rome respectively.

Appellate Industrial Tribunal

BOMBAY, Saturday.

That the Government of India were considering the setting up of an appellate Industrial Tribunal was disclosed to city pressmen, today, by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Labour Minister to the Government of Bombay. The Central Government were also anxious that there should be standardised labour laws throughout the country.

The Minister said that the new Central Labour Relations Act will incorporate many features from the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

Call To Portuguese To Quit Goa

BELGAUM, June 4 (API): Mr. S. B. D'Silva, presiding over the National Congress of Goa which commenced here today, demanded that "the Portuguese should unconditionally quit Goa which is part and parcel of India".

Mr. D'Silva added: "We earnestly urge upon the people of India to press upon their Government to take in hand the problem of Goa. Goan people are Indians first, last and all time and never Portuguese."

ARRESTS IN GOA

The two-day session of the Congress met in an atmosphere of disappointment and resentment as on the eve of the session news was received here from Goa that passengers bound for Belgaum were arrested by the Portuguese Government on the suspicion that some of them were delegates to the Conference.

Yoga Exponents For Stockholm

CALCUTTA, June 4 (UPI): Dr. S. Goswami exponent of Yoga physical culture of international fame, and his eminent pupil and assistant, Dr. Pramanick, have been specially invited by the organising committee for the Lingiad, 1949, to deliver a lecture with demonstration on the "fundamentals of Yoga physical culture" in the World Congress for Physical Culture to be held in connection with the Lingiad in Stockholm, in August 1949, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of Sweden.

Sardar Stands At Attention

DEHRA DUN, June 4 (A.P.I.).

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, who delivers his speeches in the Constituent Assembly sitting to avoid strain, stood at attention for an hour while taking the salute at the inaugural parade of the Armed Forces Academy here this morning.

A little behind Sardar Patel stood the Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, and further behind general K. M. Cariappa, Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Emhirst, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Air Force, and Air Commodore H. Drew, Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy.

Sardar Patel was offered a chair but he preferred to remain standing in strict accordance with military etiquette.

(SEE PAGE 16)

Dadoo Meets Nehru

NEW DELHI, June 4 (UPI): Dr. Y. M. Dadoo, and Mr. Ch. Cachalia, South African Indian leaders, met the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru this evening to discuss the south African question with him.

Dr. Dadoo told U.P.I. afterwards that they were "fully satisfied" with the talks they had with Pandit Nehru.

Earlier, they had also met Mr. B. Shiva Rao, member of the Indian Delegation to the U.N. Assembly who had returned to Delhi this week.

Dr. Dadoo is addressing the members of the Constituent Assembly tomorrow, on the South African question.

Foreign Army And Navy Must Quit

CHINESE COMMUNIST TERMS TO EMBASSIES

United States Urged To Break Off With Kuomintang

NANKING, June 3 (UPI).

A CHINESE Communist spokesman has inform ed the American Ambassador in Nanking of the conditions upon which the Communist Government will agree to be recognised.

It wants equal status with foreign governments and withdrawal of their forces and warships from China.

It also expects America to break off relations with the Kuomintang Government.

In Their All-Out Offensive

WILL "REDS" INVADE BURMA?

RANGOON, JUNE 4 (PTI-REUTER): BURMESE GOVERNMENT SOURCES AS WELL AS CHINESE DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES HERE DESCRIBE AS "EXAGGERATED" REPORTS PUBLISHED IN LOCAL PAPERS AND ABROAD SUGGESTING THAT LARGE CHINESE COMMUNIST FORCES ARE MASSING ON THE BURMESE BORDER "TO MARCH INTO BURMA", WRITES OSCAR RIBEIRO, P.T.I. CORRESPONDENT IN RANGOON.

It is however admitted here that the movements of Chinese bandit forces on the border are unpredictable— in 1946 the Chinese nearly reached the Kachin capital of Myitkyina before a strong diplomatic protest sent them back.

While the Burma Government is confident of dealing with the present series of border incidents and has indeed expelled Chinese intruders from many areas, it makes no pretence that it could adequately defend the frontier against a major assault.

The Burmese Foreign Minister in a recent interview to the P.T.I. dismissed current incidents as of "purely local character" but declined to forecast what would happen when the main Communist armies of Mao Tse-Tung reach the Burma frontier.

In the Burmese capital, the conviction that it will only be a matter of time before the Chinese Communist reach the border seems general.

WILL CHINESE REDS INVADE?

There, however, seems little belief that the Chinese Communist armies would actually invade Burma. This belief has been strengthened by the reported restraint and correctness shown by Communist forces in Shanghai.

Sections of the Burmese press purport to see the first indications of a "swing to the Left" in the Burma Socialist Party's recent announcement of the reorientation of its programme of Marxist-Leninist lines.

Political circles, however, declare that the precise significance of the Socialist move still remains to be seen. The Socialist Party command a majority in the Burmese Parliament and though they recently resigned from the Government they are still regarded as the force behind it.

A significant point is that the Socialist Ministers resigned after rejecting during negotiations with the P.V.O. Insurgents their "peace terms" that there should be a pact with the Communists.

Meanwhile the Burma Government is doing what it can in the mids of its pre-occupations, to prepare the frontier people for the coming ideological and possibly military impact.

NEW DEAL TO KACHINS

The Kachin Minister on whose people falls the brunt of defending the north-eastern China routes—from mule tracks to the Burma Road—has announced a "new deal" to the Kachins in the shape of a five-year plan for road, agricultural and hydro-electrical improvements.

Small military reinforcements are also being sent to the frontier. The Burma Government has its hands too full with the internal turmoil to make any large-scale troop movements towards the border.

CALL FOR FOREIGN TROOPS

Suggestions have appeared in sections of the Rangoon Press that at the defence of Burma's northern ramparts is not merely the concern of Burma but of much of the world besides, foreign troops might be obtained for their defence.

Authoritative sources, however say that "Burmese public opinion is not yet ready for such a development even if the Government were prepared to consider such a suggestion". The question, however, "has never arisen in any recent discussions."

Kashmir Report Sent To Lie

ISSUE NOT TO GO BACK TO SECURITY COUNCIL

SRINAGAR, June 4 (API): The U.N. Kashmir Commission despatched its first routine report to Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, this afternoon apprising him of the gist of replies received from India and Pakistan to the Commission's latest truce proposals.

The Commission circles stated that no situation has arisen to necessitate reference of the Kashmir issue back to the Security Council.

Decision Before Wednesday

SRINAGAR, June 4. (A.P.I.): The decision of the U. N. Kashmir Commission on replies submitted by India and Pakistan to their latest truce proposals is not expected before Wednesday or Thursday.

RECOGNITION OF 'RED' CHINA

Philippines Objects

WASHINGTON, June 3 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Official Philippine circles in Washington are greatly concerned over possible Anglo-American recognition of the Communist regime in China.

President Truman declined to comment at his press conference this week on reports of Government uneasiness in the Philippines about future United States policy towards Communist China, but it is known that conversations have already been held here at which the Philippines has expressed strong opposition to such a move.

Possible meeting in the United States between President Truman and President Quirino of the Philippines have been circulating in Washington, but the Philippine Embassy denies all knowledge of such a visit.

Other Pacific powers, meanwhile, appear to have adopted a "wait and see" policy.

While the whole Far Eastern situation is being given the closest study by State Department officials here, usually reliable quarters believe that no firm policy on China is likely to be developed until after the formation of a Central Government in Communist occupied territory.

With vast Anglo-American commercial interests at stake in occupied territory, and industrial China's dependence on outside sources of supply, they believe that some working arrangement on trade must soon be worked out.

REDS INVITE U. S. FIRMS

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Chinese Communists, through their agents in Hong Kong, are inviting United States firms to do business with them, according to Mr George Killion, President of the United States Government-owned President Shipping Lines.

Mr. Killion returned here yesterday aboard a Pan-American clipper after consulting business and political leaders in Hong Kong, Manila and Tokyo.

Prospects for a large volume of trade with new China and with the orient generally are excellent, he said.

One Killed In Police Firing

MUZAFFARPUR, June 4 (U.P.I.): The police [illegible] open fire on a riot[illegible]ganj while atte[illegible]ta-ranjan, [illegible]ist. One ma[illegible]illed and several [illegible]

Reds Command Coastline

FROM MANCHURIA TO FUKIEN

CANTON, JUNE 4 (U.P.A.): THE CHINESE NATIONALIST LEGISLATIVE YUAN LEFT THE CHINESE MAINLAND LAST NIGHT FOR FORMOSA IN GOVERNMENT CHARTERED SHIPS, WHICH HAD BEEN WAITING SINCE MONDAY TO EVACUATE LEGISLATORS.

ALTHOUGH MOST MEMBERS ARE GOING TO FORMOSA THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN SECRETARIAT IS GOING TO CHUNGKING.

THERE HAS BEEN NO ANNOUNCEMENT ON WHERE THE NEXT SESSION WILL CONVENE.

The last act of the legislators was to confirm Marshal Yen Hsishan in his post of Premier, succeeding Ho Yug-chin who resigned.

Yen himself is now in Formosa conferring with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Communist troops at last report were driving down the Hankow-Canton railway toward Changsha, 270 miles north of Canton.

Other large Communist guerrilla forces were operating in the interior of Canton and a number of Government units have gone over to the Communist side there.

TSINGTAO FALLS TO REDS

SHANGHAI, June 4 (P.T.I-Reuter): With the capture of the North China port of Tsingtao confirmed today by the Communist New China News Agency—Communist armies now hold the whole coastline from Manchuria to the Fukien border.

All was reported quiet at Tsingtao with tele-communications restored with Peiping.

The financial situation here was today again threatened with chaos, gold, silver and American dollars shooting up 30 per cent. over yesterday's rate of 270 per cent. since May 25, when the Communists occupied Shanghai.

No one has been able to point out the reason for this.

NATIONALISTS' VICTIMS

Over 200 bodies have been exhumed from various parts of the city. They were reported to be the victims of Nationalist mass executions on the eve of the withdrawal and included students, teachers, workers, policemen and bankers.

IF FORMOSA FALLS!

LONDON, June 4 (UPI) The British and United States Government are in daily consultations about the situation in Far East, particularly the defence of the island of Formosa.

It is reliably understood that the Foreign Office is seriously perturbed lest the island should fall into the hands of the Communists and become the spring board for communism in South East Asia.

The Foreign Office is now arguing that the island is still legally Japanese, since no peace treaty has been concluded with Japan.

Observers here feel that Britain would like America to take this legal attitude for protection of Chiang Kai-shek.

Four Crore Loan For Bengal Irons

TO FINANCE EXPANSION

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 4.

The Government of India has sanctioned a combined loan of 4 crores of Rupees to Indian Iron and Steel and Bengal Iron Company for purposes of expansion. The loan is for ten-years and carries interest at four and half per cent.

'EAGLE AND BEAR' DINE TOGETHER

PARIS, June 4 (U. P. I.): The Secretary of State Dean Acheson will be host at a private dinner tonight for Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky of Russia. As far as is known publicly, this was the first time the United States Secretary of State had invited the Soviet Foreign Minister privately to dinner since the New York meeting in 1946.

DR. AMBEDKAR RESIGNS

Municipal Kamgar Sangh Presidentship

BOMBAY, June 4 (API): Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, India's Law Minister, has resigned from the presidentship of the Municipal Kamgar Sangh of Bombay, it was learnt here today.

The Sangh has been leading the three-week-old strike which, at its commencement involved 9,000 workers of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Formed seven years ago, the Sangh today claims a membership of 12,000 Municipal employees including workers from the Health, Roads and Drainage Departments of the Corporation and Municipal markets.

Mr. P. T. Borale, Vice-President, Mr. G. J. Mane, General Secretary and over 200 other members of the Sangh are now in detention in Bombay under the Public Security Measures Act.

Since the commencement of the strike on May 13, over 100 strikers have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. About 200 employees on strike have been dismissed and served with notices of eviction from Municipal quarters.

Efforts by non-Congress opposition parties in the Corporation to interview leaders of the Sangh in jail to bring about a settlement have so far borne no fruit.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation is continuing its drive to recruit temporary labour.

SIX WINDMILLS STATIONS TO BE SET UP

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): The use of windmills widely prevalent in Holland is to be tried in India for small-scale irrigation work, it was learnt here today. Test windmill stations are to be set up in six cities, namely Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Coimbatore, Delhi and Poona.

PRIME MINISTER AMONG ADIWASIS

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, who is touring Adiwasi villages of Thana district since Friday to launch, the compulsory primary education drive will open about 30 schools for Adiwasi children. Mr. Kher is seen performing some religious rites connected therewith amidst villagers at Palghar.

TRAINING ADIWASIS FOR DEMOCRACY

Kher's Broadcast On New Primary Education Drive

OMBAY, Saturday (UPI):

The importance of education for the Adiwasis for training in democracy as, under the constitution of Free India, they are going to exercise their vote and rights of citizenship, was stressed by Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, of Bombay, broadcasting from the All-India Radio, Bombay, today, while inaugurating a special scheme of primary education for Warlis and other Adiwasis of Thana district in Bombay.

The Premier, at the outset narrated how the criminal tribe of Warlis, who, for a long time refused to work and indulged in an orgy of violence, had, by constant propaganda and relief measures, be reclaimed, and made to realise the futility of crime and arson, as means of ameliorating their condition. Today a powerful impetus is being given to the movement which will make the Warlis, that is, the Adiwasis of this Province enlightened and self-respecting citizens of free India, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTERS STILL AT IT

PARIS, June 4, (PTI-Reuter): The second secret session of the Four-Power Council of Foreign Ministers ended this afternoon after four hours' discussion of United States and Soviet views on Berlin.

This was their longest meeting since talks began here on May 23.

A Communique issued after the meeting said:

"The next meeting will be held on Monday at 3-30 p.m."

It was understood in conference circles that Monday's meeting will also be a secret session.

No Chance Of R. S. S. Ban Being Lifted

NEW DELHI, June 4, (A.P.I.): An effort to resolve the deadlock in the negotiations between the R.S.S. Chief Mr. M. S. Golwalker and the Government of India on the issue of the lifting of the ban on the organisation is expected to be made shortly by the mediator Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, it is learnt.

As matters stand, however, there appears to be little possibility of the ban on the R.S.S. being lifted.

G. B. SHAW'S HAIR—DO!

Sage Of Ayot St. Lawrence Stands Before Mirror

LONDON, (U.P.A.): George Bernard Shaw explained recently why he has not seen his barber since the Christmas Holidays.

"I trim it myself now," the 92-year-old Man of Letters said at his home in Ayot St. Lawrence outside London.

Shaw relayed this information through his faithful housekeeper, Mrs. H. B. Higgs, who handles his telephone calls to free him for his daily writing stint.

Frederick Harvey, Shaw's barber, said that Shaw gets his hair cut only four times a year, because as men grow older, their hair grows more slowly.

"Nothing to it," Shaw snorted, according to Mrs. Higgs.

"Mr. Shaw stands in front of the mirror every morning and snips bits off," she said. It isn't an economic measure, she added.

According to Harvey, Shaw is a talkative customer and usually in good temper, but "when he starts tapping his fingertips together, I know the sign and shut up."

Harvey, who cuts hair at Welwyn Garden City, a London suburb not far from Shaw's home, denied that he sold locks of Shaw's hair to admirers.

He confessed, however, that one lock was forwarded recently to a man who advertised that he could tell a person's personality from a sample of hair.

"The expert replied promptly that the sample came from the head of an old lady," Harvey said. "Shaw roared with delight when he heard of it."

"What does Mr. Shaw think of the new (reduced) meat ration?" Mrs. Higgs was asked.

"Mr. Shaw is a vegetarian," she replied. "He thinks there will be quite a few people joining him soon."

SARDAR GIVES SCOUTS' SLOGAN TO INDIA

Address To Cadets At Dehra Dun Military Academy

DEHRA DUN, June 4, (API):—The Armed Forces Academy, the nursery of future officers of India's army, navy and air force, was inaugurated here today by the Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the presence of Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C Indian Army, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Elmhirst C in C, R.I.A.F., Commodore H. Drew, Deputy C-in-C Royal Indian Air force, and General Thakur Nathu Singh, G.O.C. in-C, Eastern Command and nigh ranking army, navy and air force officers

Addressing parade of 350 cadets Sardar Patel said that the Academy was "unique in the annals of military history" in that in no other country in the world had the training of all the three services been centred in one institution.

He hoped that the Academy would be a nursery of great and eminent soldiers of future India

Sardar Patel said: "The world is sick unto death of strife, yet it cannot find its way to peace through violence and armed conflict. While I feel quite certain that the only way in which it can secure a haven of peace and safety is through increasing recognition of peaceful and non-violent means for settling disputes, we have to take into account of the conditions existing today. In these condtions our watchword must be the motto of scouts "be prepared".

HONOUR COUNTRY'S FLAG

Sardar Patel exhorting the cades to guard the honour of the flag of the country said that neither in word nor in thought, nor in deed they should do anything which would bring dishonour or discredit to it.

Sardar Patel took the salute at a parade held against the background of the ranges of the Himalayas.

Complimenting the cadets on their smart turn-out, he expressed his hope that the "protection of our frontiers, guardianship of our skies and security of our waters would be safe in your hands"

Sardar Patel presented the Military Cross to Col. Kamta Prasad, Deputy Commandant of the Academy, for gallantry in Kowloon and Hong Kong in December, 1941.

The Armed Forces Academy which was inaugurated formally today had its beginnings in the Indian Military Academy established 17 years ago.

GAON PANCHAYATS TO COLLECT REVENUE

LUCKNOW, June 4 (API): Gaon Panchayats in the United Provinces are to be given powers to collect land revenues after the abolition of Zamindaris, Mr. A. C. Kher, Local Self-Government Minister of the United Provinces, said here today, while addressing about 500 Gaon Panchayat inspector-trainees.

PRIMATE OF GREECE

ATHENS, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Archbishop of Yannina, Spiridonos Vlahos, was today elected Primate of Greece in succession to Archbishop Damaskinos, who died on May 20.

A. V. Alexander Meets Ceylon Premier

COLOMBO, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. A. V. Alexander, British Defence Minister, on his wa yto Hong Kong for defence talks, had a short meeting today with the Prime Minister of Ceylon, Mr. D. S Senanayake.

KANPUR June 4, (A.P.I.): A "save water week" will be observed here from June eleven to eighteen. House to house inspection of water pipe fittings and taps will be carried out during the week by the Water Works Staff.

FRENCH 'BOURBONS' WILL NOT BUDGE

(Continued from Page 14)

participate in the referendum.

Only one question will be put "do you approve of the continuation of the Free City of Chandernagore within the French Union"?

Two voting papers are placed at the disposal of the electors to the exclusion of all others. One of these contain the answer "yes" and the other 'no", the later indicating that the elector wants the integration of Chandernagore with the Indian Union.

Form and wordings are fixed by other order of the commissioner of the republic.

On entering the booth, every elector participating must prove his bonafides according to established regulations or by the production of a certificate by the Justice of the Peace, authorising his registeration as a voter or a decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal quashing a judgment against the voter. The voter then takes with his own hand a packet of referendum voting papers and an envelope.

A voter voting as a duly authorised proxy is also given a packet of referendum papers and an envelope.

According to the law, the elector must enter alone in the screened portion of the booth without leaving the polling booth. He puts the referendum papers into the envelope or envelopes to which he is lawfully authorised, come out of the screened portion, and report to the presiding officer that he has only one or only two envelopes. With the permission of the presiding officer the voter puts the envelope or envelopes into the ballot box. The voting takes place in conformity with the rules and regulations in force for such purpose.

After the closing of the polling, counting of votes takes place. The appointment of assessors is made according to the procedure followed for the municipal elections.

For the counting, the ballot box is opened and the number of envelopes is verified. If the total number of envelopes exceeds or is less than that registered in record, mention is to be made in the written report of the proceedings. The presiding officer divides the envelopes for verification among the different tables. At each table, one of the assessor pulls out the ballot paper from each of the envelopes and passes it unfolded to another assessor. The latter reads out loudly the answer to the question put in the referendum and recorded by two assessors at least, on the prepared list specially provided for the purpose.

The report of the proceedings at each polling booth is sent in a sealed cover to the President of the Special Commission in charge of centralising and scrutinising the referendum results. The commission is presided over by a Magistrate, and its composition is determined by an order of the Commissioner of the Republic. It must finish its work at the latest, two days after the polling day.

Every elector participating in the referendum is entitled to challenge the validity of the proceedings within twenty-four hours before the special Commission, instituted according to article (11) above.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Minister for French Overseas Territories are entrusted each in his own sphere with the execution of the present decree.

REFERENDUM IS FARCE

PONDICHERRY, June 4 (API): Mr. R. Purushottam, President of the French India National Congress today criticised the action of the French Government in sending "neutral observers" to Pondicherry as a "unilateral arbitrary step that can bind neither the people nor the Government of India."

"The referendum is a farce," he declared, "deliberately engineered to deceive world opinion."

OFF TO I. L. O. CONFERENCE

Dr. O. K. Dass, Labour Minister (Assam), leader of the delegation bound for Geneva, snapped at Santa Cruz air-port, with other delegates. Photo shows (l. to r.: Mr. K. T. Bhasyam, Labour Minister (Mysore) Dr. O. K. Dass (Assam); Mr. Prithvisinh Azad, Labour Minister E. Punjab)

INDIA'S TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

No Appreciable Diversion Of Scarce Raw Materials To Non-Sterling Areas

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): Informed circles here discredit the charge made in certain quarters in the United Kingdom that bilateral trade agreements which India has entered into with some European countries have had the effect of diverting Indias' exports of scarce raw materials from the United Kingdom market to non-Sterling areas and thus reducing Indias' current earnings of sterling, and draining the sterling balances faster.

If the quantities agreed to under the agreements are examined, it is pointed out, it will be found that there is no appreciable diversion of exports from the U. K. to the European countries. In instances where the agreed quantities are in excess of the exports recorded in the past, it is emphasised, the agreements are designed to foster direct exports from India to these countries, instead of indirect exports which took place in the past.

EVEN AT COST OF SLIGHT DIVERSION

In many cases small quantities of scarce materials like jute and jute manufactures, which could have found a market in the U. K. have been allotted to a European country, because the conseqpent reduction in India's sterling is compensated by diversion of some of India's purchases of essential commodities from hard currency countries to the European countries concerned. It is thought that this will help not only India but the sterling areas as a whole.

Furthermore, there are other commodities like foodgrains, steel, nonferrous metals and certain types of capital equipment, which India is unable to obtain to satisfy her entire requirements from the Stering countries and therefore she has no option but to obtain these from wherever they are available even at the cost of a slight diversion of her exports.

Three Red Detenus Released

LUCKNOW, June 4, (A.P.I.): Three Communist detenus of the United Provinces Dr. Rashid Khan, Mrs. Hajira Begum, and Mr. Laiq Ahmed Khan, were released from the Central Jail here today.

Their detention under the U.P. Maintenance of the Public Order (Temporary) Act 1947 was declared illegal by Mr. Justice M. C. Desai, Vacation Judge of the Lucknow Bench of the Allahabad High Court yesterday.

CONCESSION TO REFUGEE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

BOMBAY, June 4 (UPI): The Government of Bombay has accorded sanction to the remission in the whole of the Province of Bombay with retrospective effect from March 18, 1948, the duty chargeable under Article 57 in the Schedule to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, on Security Bonds executed by sureties in favour of the Government in respect of advances made by Government to the refugee Government servants.

COLOUR BAR ISSUE TO GO TO U.N.

LAKE SUCCESS June 4 (UPI): A victim of Australia's colour bar is seeking U.N. support to visit his wife children in Melbourne.

Lorenzo Gamboa, a U.S. citizen of Filipino parents, was refused permission to land in Australia because of laws prohibiting coloured immigrants.

He is to ask Mrs. Roosevelt and General Romulo, the Philippines U.N. delegate to take up his case because it 'violates the U.N. Charter."

AFGHAN PREMIER COUNSELS PATIENCE

Reply To Call For Action Against Pakistan

KABUL, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): The Afghanistan Prime Minister, Shah Mahmud Khan, has asked Afghanistan citizens who have presented petitions calling for action against Pakistan to "await patiently the result of Government's peaceful overtures", the Afghanistan news agency "Bakter" said today.

Petitions were presented by the Ahmedzai tribe, and residents of Tanni Khost, near the Frontier District.

Arghanistan is claiming adjustment of her frontier with Pakistan so that Pathan tribesmen on the North-West Frontier will come under Afghanistan rule.

SIX REFUGEE HOUSES EXCHANGED

JULLUNDUR, June 4 (API): In pursuance of the decision reached at the Inter-Dominion conference at Karachi between India and Pakistan regarding exchange of immovable properties by refugees of either dominion, six houses have so far been exchanged. Four of these exchanges have been approved and registered by the Government of India and two by the East Punjab Government.

HUNGARIAN DIPLOMAT IN BERNE FIRED

BERNE, June 4 (U.P.A.): Berla Veszepemy Bangha, charge D'Affaires and Vice-Minister in Berne, said today he had been fired by the Hungarian Foreign Ministry because he refused to return to Budapest a week ago.

CAUX-SUR-MONTREUX (Switzerland), June 4, (PTI-Reuter): Greetings from India and Pakistan were read at the opening session of the World Assembly for Moral Rearmament here today.

FREE FLOW OF INFORMATION

U. N. Sub-Committee Discussion

LAKE SUCCESS, June 4 (PTI-Reuter)—The sub-commission on freedom of information and the Press today decided to give top priority in its three-year work programme to studying means of increasing the free flow of information throughout the world.

The twelve-member sub-commission of experts rejected by a vote of seven to two, a proposal by Mr. Vasily Zonov, Soviet Union, to give first consideration to counteracting Nazi and Fascist propaganda.

A lengthy and at times heater debate, then took place on the clause dealing with "promotion of the dissemination of true information to counteract Nazi, Fascist and other propaganda of aggression or of racial, national, religious and other discrimination."

It was this clause that Mr. Zonov wanted to make the main work of the sub-commission.

"TOTALITARIAN"

Mr. Carroll Binder, United States, proposed the addition of the word "totalitarian" to the types of aggression to be dealt with by the sub-commission.

Mr. Zonov then asked "what has Mr. Binder in mind by the word totalitarian"?

The concept of totalitarianism is included in the words Nazi and Fascist and it is not necessary to repeat the idea he said.

Mr. Binder said that if the words Nazi and Fascist were included it was necessary to also include other forms of "totalitarian" propaganda, which were still alive in some countries.

During the discussion, speakers referred to "imperialist" "capitalist" and "Japanese" forms of propaganda.

Mr. Devadas Gandhi (India), speaking on this clause said that he would rather not tamper with the language of the original proposal. He also said that it was not necessary to include the word "totalitarian" as this was covered by the expression 'other forms of aggression".

ECHO OF 1942 MOVEMENT

Preference To Students Who Missed Studies

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD June 4:

The Bombay Government it is learnt has informed all officials concerned that persons who have suffered in their Education in the 1942 movement will be given preference, in Government service, though they are not matriculate. Instructions have been issued to all District Magistrates in this connection. District Magistrates will give special certificaees to such persons having missed their studies on account of the 1942 movement.

OUTLAW WANTS TO TURN OVER NEW LEAF

Return Of His Land Made Condition Precedent

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 4.

"I have become an outlaw to protect the rights of my land if I get my land back and Government does not take step against my past actions I am prepared to lay down my arms and to join in the work of service with Sjt. Ravishanker Maharaj".

A letter to the above effect has been addressed to Sjt. Ravishanker Maharaj, the veterar. Congress worker, by Sonia, a notorious outlaw of Gujerat. It is learnt Sjt. Ravishanker Maharaj has written to Government about Sonia.

DAHANU & UMERGAON TO MERGE WITH BULSAR?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD June 4.

A move has been made to merge Dahanu and Umergaon of Thana District with Bulsar of Surat District, after the Danga joins Maharashtra.

AMRIT KAUR FOR ROME

Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, snapped at Santa Cruz air-port on her departure with two other members for W.H.O. Assembly to meet at Rome.

Photo shows (L. to R.): Raja Dr. K. C. Kutty Ettan, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Dr. Lakshmanswami Mudaliar.

'LITTLE MAN' SCRAMBLES FOR GOLD MINE SHARES

Rush On Johannesburg Stock Exchange

JOHANNESBURG, June 4 (P.T.I.-Reuter): South Africa's "little man" scraped together his savings today to join in the gold fever which gripped the Union Stock Exchange after yesterday's report of a "fabulously rich" strike on an Orange Free State farm.

Crowds blocked the exchange entrance as typists, secretaries, clerks, telephone girls, all tried ot get in on South Africa's latest gold boom.

Mining experts caution over the significance of the find had little effect on the hysterical buying.

Shares of the Free State Gold Areas Company, who hold an option on the farm, trebled in value in 24 hours—noon quotation being 46 shillings compared with yesterday morning's price of 15 shillings and 3 pence.

RUSH TO FARM VILLAGE

Within a few hours of the announcement of the find, businessmen and option hunters besieged the village of Hennenmen, five miles from the farm, tc plead with farmers and other property-owners.

Erdfeel (Heritage) farm is owned by Mr. J. Van Rensburg, a rich retired farmer. He recently gave an option of the 4,200-acre property for about £220,000 sterling.

Mining experts said the rich strike must be considered in conjunction with earlier borehole results on the property —Erdfeel (Heritage) farm, near Odendaalsrust.

Rich pockets are sometimes found which do not continue for more than a few inches on either side of the borehole, they pointed out.

Experts felt, however, that the field might prove very profitable but that had still to be proved by actual mining.

More Rajkot Girasdars Arrested

RAJKOT, June 4 (A.P.I.): Ten girasdars were arrested here yesterday for defying the ban on processions. This brings the total number of girasdars arrested so far to ninety. The girasdars continued their demonstrations yesterday by taking out processions in various parts of the town in small batches.

Fifty girasdars in lock-up are reported to have gone on a hunger strike demanding better amenities in jail.

SALEM, June 4 (API): His Excellency Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, has donated Rs. 50 to the Gandhi Library in Salem.

In a letter to the secretary of the library His Excellency says it "is his contribution of love"

Salem is the home district of the Governor-General.

DR. HATTA FOR KOETARADJA

NEW DELHI: It is reported that Dr. Hatta, Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia, will leave Bangka on June 4th on his way to Koetaradja, capital of the Acheh Residency in North Sumatra. The Vice-President will be accompanied by Dr. Soekiman and some others. They will travel by an U.N.C.I. plane. This is the first time that Republican leaders, who were captured by the Dutch in Jogjakarta on December 19, 1948, will visit free Republican territory.

It may be noted that the Dutch aggressors never succeeded in penetrating into the Acheh Residency, where the Republican administration is still functioning as usual.

The people of Acheh are well-known for their bravery and courage in resisting Dutch colonialism. It took the Dutch more than 40 years to conquer this area (from 1873-1913), while guerilla activities and uprisings continued till before the last world war.

INDONESIAN POET DEAD

On Thursday (20th of April 1949) the Indonesian poet, Mr. Khairil Anwar breathed his last. He was a young Indonesian poet who led the 1945 literary school and whose name is very popular in the annals of the Indonesian culture.

Master Tara Singh

SIMLA, June 4, (A.P.I.): The East Punjab Government denied reports that Master Tara Singh was not being paid any allowance in prison and that he had lost 18lbs. in weight, in a Press Note here today.

Master Tara Singh's son had alleged in a statement recently that his father had gone down in weight from 176lbs. to 158.

Refuting this statement the Press Note stated that Master Tara Singh was given a lump sum allowance of Rs. 800 for initial expenses on clothing, bedding, furniture, etc., and was sanctioned a monthly allowance of Rs. 250 in addition to the daily allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 for food.

"Master Tara Singh's weight at the time of his arrest", the note added, "was 162lbs. During the period of detention in Benares he lost some 7lbs. He has started regaining weight. At the end of May he was 159 lbs".

People IN THE NEWS

DR. P. C. GHOSH

CALCUTTA, June 4 (API): Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, member of the Congress Working Committee, left for Purulia today to enquire into the dispute regarding educational and other matters which led to the recent Satyagraha in the district of Manbhum.

VICE-ADMIRAL PARRY

POONA, June 4 (API): Mrs. Parry, wife of Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, who is the President of Armed Forces Welfare Women's Organisation, visited various welfare centres in Poona today.

Vice-Admiral W. E. Parry, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy, today visited the Ammunition Factory and later addressed military officers in Poona.

MR. MORARJI DESAI

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Home Minister, Government of Bombay, is leaving Bombay, today, on a tour of the famine areas in Gujarat. He will also visit the famine tracts in Saurashtra and meet the Rajpramukh, the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar.

TWENTY KARENS KILLED

Clash With Government Troops In Irrawady Delta

RANGOON, June 4, (PTI-Reuter): Twenty Karens were killed and 30 wounded after Government troops, supported by gunboats, launched a dawn attack today on rebel concentration in the Irrawaddy Delta district of Paypon, south-west of Rangoon.

Announcing this, tonight's Government Communique admitted six killed and five wounded in a five-hour battle against the Karen force, estimated at 300 strong.

The Communique also reported two rebels killed in a minor clash near Mawlaik, on the Upper Chindwin river, 15 miles west of the Assam-Burma border.

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY BY 1952

Minister M. P. Patil Reiterates Government's Determination

Bombay Government was determined to see that the Province ceased to be a deficit Province by the end of 1952, declared Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, addressing the District Food Production Conference at Jalgaon on Friday, June 3.

The Minister deplored that East Khandesh was a deficit district although it had very fertile lands and 37,000 wells, all in good condition. He exhorted the agriculturists to bring every inch of land under cultivation and co-operate with the Government's food production drive.

Mr. D. A. Sontakke, Collector of East Khandesh, Mr. S. N. Billa, Mr. East Khandesh, Mr. S. N. Billa, Messrs. B. D. Deshmukh, S. B. Pateil, S. R. Patil, S. R. Rane, S. D. Patil, H. J. Kalyani, S. Moinuddin (Member of the Legislative) and B M. Dani, President of the District Rural Development Board, were among those present at the Conference.

FOOD RATIONING EXTENDED

Statutory Rationing of foodgrains namely rice, wheat, bajri, barley, jowar, maize, overseas millets including milo and their products will be introduced with effect from June 5 in the merged areas of Shahapur, Vadgaon, Madhavpur and Angal by amalgamating them with Belgaum City Rationed Area.

AHMEDABAD, June 4, (UPI):—It is learnt here that the Government of Bombay have decided that halis of the Surat district will not be considered tenants but as labourers under the Tenancy Act.

MOVEMENT OF SULPHUR

Special Train From Bombay To Delhi

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): The provision of a special train for the movement of sulphur required for the grow more food campaign, from Bombay Docks to Delhi was approved by the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Transport which met here today.

Another demand which the Committee approved was for the movement of groundnut cakes from Jalgaon and Dhulia to Bombay. It was pointed out that 135 wagons would be required from Jalgaon and 70 wagons from Dhulia.

The movement of sugar from the P.T. Railway has been satisfactory it was pointed out at the meeting. The average daily loading was 190 wagons as against the fixed quota of 170 wagons per day in May. Loading had further improved during the last ten days of the month to an average of 220 wagons daily.

The meeting noted the satisfactory position with regard to the movement of foodgrains from Saurashtra. Measures taken for the movement of fodder from Madhya Bharat to famine areas in Gujarat were review. Steps taken included the running of 11 special trains from Indore and Mhow between May 17 and 27.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

The Government of Bombay has decided to extend its scheme of financial assistance available to Co-operative Housing Societies in Bombay, Bombay Suburban District, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Hubli to Co-operative Housing Societies constructing tenements at places in the Thana District, reached from Bombay up to Borivli along the B.B. and C. I Railway, and Mulund along the G.I.P Railway.

The scheme, however, does not apply to those Co-operative Housing Societies that are composed holly of refugee members. Such societies will be eligible for financial assistance under a similar scheme to be administered by the Rehabilitation Department. In the case of societies composed parly of non-refugee and partly of refugee members the loan requirements of the former will be considered by the Labour Department while those of the latter will be considered by the Rehabilitation Department. Such composite societies are requested to submit separate applications in respect of loans for their non-refugee members.

India Demands More Cotton From Pakistan

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 4: It is learnt, the Government of India have now sent a representation asking the Pakistan Government to increase the quota of Cotton to be shipped yearly to India to 8 lakh bales instead of 6,35,000 bales as at present.

The Government of India have made this demand for increased supplies of cotton on account of shortage of cotton which the Indian cloth mills are reported to be experiencing of late.

C. P. Rebate On Sales Tax

NAGPUR, June 4 (API): A rebate of 3 pies in a rupee in the Sales Tax charged in respect of certain goods has been allowed by the Provincial Government.

According to the original schedule, the tax leviable on the sale of these goods was 6 pies in the rupee.

Government have amended the Sales Tax Act of 1947 reducing the tax to the extent of 3 pies in the rupee on these goods. These are cotton, cement, steel, coal, cotton yarn, hides and skins, oilseeds, rubber, minerals, Jute, textiles, plant and machinery and vegetable oil products.

HYDERABAD, June 4, (UPI):—Mr. Nizamuddin, General Manager of the "Seva", an Urdu daily newspaper, was arrested by the Hyderabad C. I. D. yesterday. The cause of his arrest is not yet known.

REHABILITATION OF HARIJAN REFUGEES

Work Entrusted To Sewak Sangh

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): The Government of India have decided, as an experimental measure for one year, to entrust the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh with the work of rehabilitation of displaced Harijans from Pakistan, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Rehabilitation, says a press note issued today.

The All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh has been recognised as an agency of the Central Government for this purpose. The Sangh will carry on the work through a displaced Harijans' Rehabilitation Board which will formulate schemes for rehabilitation and submit them for approval to the Government of India through the Provincial or State Governments concerned.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

The Displaced Harijans Rehabilitation Board will consist of: Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru—Chairman; Mr. M. V. Thakkar—General Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. Sewakram Karamchand—Working Secretary; one representative of the Ministry of Rehabilitation; one representative to be nominated by the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh.

Two representatives to be nominated by the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh from each of the following regions; West Bengal, East Punjab, Bombay, Greater Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat Unions and Saurashtra and Cutch.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

An Executive Committee consisting of the Chairman, the General Secretary and the Working Secretary and two other members of the Displaced Harijans Rehabilitation Board will be constituted to act on behalf of the Board. This committee will exercise full powers of the Board.

A general office will be established at Delhi and a regional office in each of the other five regions.

A preliminary grant not exceeding Rs 75,000 has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh for expenses to be incurred in connection with the setting up of the Central and Regional Offices of the Board.

CALCUTTA BANK EMPLOYEES FINED

For Going On Sympathetic Strike

CALCUTTA, June 3, (A.P.I.): Mr. N. C. Chakrabarti, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, today convicted 11 employees of a local bank and sentenced them to pay fines of Rs. 25 each on a charge of joining a strike against the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

The case, known to be the first of its kind, was filed by the General Manager of the Bank concerned, who was authorised to do so by the West Bengal Government.

The employees struck work on August 17 last year in sympathy with the striking employees of another bank.

MANUFACTURE OF ELECTRICAL GOODS

Mr. Ramakrishna Flies To Japan To Study Methods

MADRAS, June 4 (API): Mr. P R. Ramakrishna, a Coimbatore industrialist, left Madras this morning by air for Calcutta "en-route" to Japan to study the latest developments in the manufacture of electrical goods.

He said he intended to start a factory in Coimbatore for the manufacture of electrical cables, components for radio parts, electrical switches and bulbs.

Mr. Ramakrishna said he had great hopes for success in the manufacture of electrical goods in Coimbatore. "What Japan has done in so short a time" he said, "India certainly could".

C. P. Censorship Of Individuals' Mail

PACHMARI, June 4, (A.P.I.): The Central Provinces Government, it is learnt, has directed the Intelligence Branch of the police to discontinue the old practice of indiscriminately intercepting private correspondence of individuals for scrutiny.

The Government has instructed the Department to maintain a list of suspected persons whose correspondence they want to intercept. This list will be revised periodically in consultation with Government.

CASE AGAINST 'CONCH' EDITOR

"Never Invited Aiyar To My Office", Says Karanjia

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further evidence was adduced today in the case in which Mr. R. P. Aiyar, a journalist, stands charged with intentionally blackmailing Mr. R. S. Karanjai, Editor of the 'Blitz', before Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. K. Ambedkar, counsel for the defence, Mr. Karanjia revealed that Aiyar had told him on a former occasion that he had been brought to Bombay from Madras by Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Dahyabhai Patel with a view to attck him and "finish off" the 'Blitz' and other opposition papers such as "March" and the "Free Press Journal".

ABSURD

Mr. Karanjia denied having invited Aiyar to his office to get exclusive information from him. "The whole thing is absurd", he said. He added, "I would not touch any piece of news supplied by a man like Aiyar."

The defence, however, insisted that Rs. 750/- were given to the accused by the 'Blitz', Editor with a view to getting exclusive news from him. To this Karanjia replied that the said amount was given to him only with a view to entrap him.

In reply to a further question Mr. Karanjia admitted that after Aiyar's first approach to him he was tempted in the first instance to "buy him over". Later however, he consulted his lawyers. Wiser counsels prevailed, and they ultimately decided to trap the accused.

NO TRACE OF RUBBER STAMP

Earlier, Deputy Inspector Mistry had stated in the course of his evidence that after Aiyar's arrest on January 6 he had searched the offices of the Hindustan Newspapers, Limited, at Dalal Street, Akhil Bharat Bhuvan at Tardeo and a third place at Arthur Road as pointed out to him by the accused. At none of these places a rubber stamp of "Conch" was found.

Mr. Alibhai Abba Patel, proprietor of the Social Stationery Mart at the Parsi Bazar Street was the next witness to be examined. He produced an entry in his specimen book to show the impress of a "Conch" stamp. He stated that an order for this stamp was put by Mr. Ramaswami of the Hindustan Newspapers, Limited.

Mohan R. Bindale, a panch witness was also examined

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to June 8.

Run Over By Electric Train

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unknown man was run over and killed by an electric train near Parel Railway station on Friday afternoon.

It is stated that he was a trespasser and was crossing the lines when he was caught in the tracks of a train speeding north.

The identity of the deceased has not been established so far.

Peons Arrested On Theft Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bagumal Govind and Baman Ballaji, two peons employed in the office of the Director of Technical Education, Government of Bombay were arrested by the police, this morning, for alleged theft of cash to the tune of Rs. 1982 from a safe belonging to the office. They were placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade, who ordered them to be released on bail.

It was stated by the police that when the head peon of the office opened the safe this morning, he was surprised to find it empty. As the accused had the safe's key with them, they were arrested on suspicion.

Delivery Stamps Again On Postal Articles

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API):

A Press note issued today by the Posts and Telegraphs Departments says: "It has been decided to revert to the old practice of stamping all articles before they are issued for delivery".

R. I. A. F. FLYING DEMONSTRATION

10-Day Tour Of Eastern India

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): A detachment of fighter and freighter aircraft of the R.I.A.F. will set out from Palam aerodrome for Dum Dum on June 6 on a 10-days demonstration tour of Eastern India, during which it will visit West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

The detachment consists of six "tempests" of No. 8 squadron and four "dakotas" of No. 12 squadron of the R. I. A. F. and will be under the overall command of Squadron Leader J. I MacKenzie of Madras.

Three of the four "dakotas" will leave Palam a day earlier carrying the maintenance personnel and equipment, catering staff and rations and a medical officer.

After four days' hold in Calcutta, the detachment will fly to Bhuvanesvar and from there to Gaya. It will return to Delhi on June 17.

During the tour the "tempest" aircraft will carry out displays of formation flying, aerobatics and aerial dogfights, and weather permitting, the "dakotas" will give a flying demonstration of supply dropping.

The air exercise has been organized to afford flying experience to the R.I.A.F. aircrew.

This will be the first opportunity for the R.I.A.F. of "showing the flag" to the people of India's eastern provinces.

Job For Prince Worth Two Crores

BOMBAY, Saturday.

European Princesses of Royal Blood may be knitting socks or like Princess Caroline Matholde of Saxony-Cuburg-Gotha, grand daughter of Queen Victoria, may have turned shoemaker for a living, but ex-rulers of Indian States, relieved of their onerous duties, en masse, do not have to worry for a living—not yet.

The Paternal States Ministry as well as the Provincial Governments are willing to find jobs for the princes, if only they are willing to work.

And some of them are.

Shrimant Parashuramrao Bhausaheb, the young ruler of Jamakhandi, a southern Maratha state with an area of 524 square miles, a population of 1,26,272 and a revenue of Rs. 9,55,583, is now serving as the chief Traffic Inspector in the Provincial Road Transport Board. He is posted in the Sholapur District.

It is said that the Prince has a private property worth nearly Rs. Two crores.

ALLEGED TAKING OF BRIBE

Inspector And Constable Under Arrest

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, June 3.

Great sensation prevailed in police circles of Ahmedabad when Pathan Branch police Inspector Mr. Sitaram and head constable Hayatkhan were caught red-handed by Anti-Corruption Branch Dy. Superintendent, Mr. Pandya, on a charge of taking bribe from one Pathan. Getting information Mr. Pandya sent a bogus customer to Hayatkhan with marked notes of Rs. 120. As soon as Hayatkhan took the sum the Anti-Corruption Branch police raided and arrested the head constable.

It is alleged out of the sum of Rs. 120, Rs. 100 was to go to the Inspector, leaving the balance of Rs. 20 to the head constable.

HYDERABAD BAN ON 'BLITZ' LIFTED

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 4 (A.P.I.): The ban on the entry into Hyderabad state of the "Blitz", a Bombay English weekly, has been lifted, states a Hyderabad Government Home Department notification today.

Restriction Of Powerloom Cloth Lifted

NEW DELHI, June 4 (API): The Industry and Supply Ministry of the Government of India announced today the withdrawal of restrictions on the movement of powerloom cloth from one area to another within the Indian Union.

Mrs. Pandit Gets Honorary Degree

Says India Will Fight For Universal Freedom

WASHINGTON, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador to the United States, today said that until liberty was assured to all races, peoples an d communities, there could be no lasting freedom for any one nation.

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She was speaking at graduation ceremonies of Howard University for Negroes at which she was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Law.

"Our civilisation is based on the concept of liberty for all" Mrs. Pandit said.

Throughout the darkest days of our own struggle we never lost sight of it, and it is for this reason we made common cause with other oppressed people.

We are now working to bring greater freedom to our own minorities—freedom from want, hunger and fear. We are trying to bring living standards in line with the dignity and worthy of human person so that Indians individually and collectively, may contribute toward a better world."

UNIVERSAL FREEDOM

Mrs. Pandit said the task was one which confronted the Negro people of the United States as well as the people of India.

"The freedom the world needs, is not merely national or material", she declared. "Its roots lie deeper in the transcending realities of human relationships.

The need for universal freedom represented a challenge both to the Negro and India youth.

Their struggle and yours is the same", she added.

"India needs you as you need us. Let us go forward together, firmly linked by the common purpose of service to mankind."

Honorary degrees were also conferred on Dr. Ralph Bunche, former United Nations Mediator in Palestine, and Mr. Oscar Chapman, United States Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

COCHIN CHINA'S NEW STATUS

French Assembly Passes Bill

PARIS, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—The French National Assembly today passed by 367 votes to 221 a bill ending the colonial status of Cochin China and permitting it to be attached to the new Indo-China state of Viet-Nam.

Bao Dai ex-Emperor of Annam who has agreed to lead the new state made the attachment of Cochin China "rice bowl" of Indo-China—an essential condition for fulfilling his part of the compact which he reached with the French Government in March.

TRYGVE LIE'S APPEAL TO MEMBER NATIONS

LAKE SUCCESS, June 3 (PTI-Reuter)—United Nations Secretary General Trygve Lie announced today that he had sent a letter to the Foreign Ministers of United Nations member Governments appealing for additinal financial support for the United Nations Relief Programme for Palestine refugees writes PTI representative at UNO. Headquarters.

JAP WAR CRIMINAL DIES IN HOSPITAL

TOKYO, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): Toehid Shiratori, a major Japanese war-criminal sentenced to life imprisonment by the allies last November, died here last night in a United States army hospital from cancer of the Larynx. Shiratori, who was 62 was a former Ambassador to Rome.

He was the second major war criminal to die a natural death.

EMPLOYMENT OF INDIAN "SKILLED LABOUR" IN MALAYA

Thivy's Memorandum To Singapore Chambers Of Commerce

SINGAPORE, June 3. (PTI): The terms and conditions on which the Indian Government may permit employers from Malaya to engage shop assistants, clerks and artisans—all classed as "skilled labour"—are contained in a memorandum circulated to the various chambers of commerce in the Federation of Malaya and Singapore.

There has been a ban on unskilled labour either leaving India or entering Malaya, but shop assistants and artisans are in demand in Malaya, especially among the Indian mercantile community, writes PTI Correspondent in Singapore.

The memorandum contains a draft agreement which every one would have to sign before he can recruit the aforesaid classes of Indians for work in Malaya.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) the employer must agree to engage the employee for a specified period of time at pre-determined salary levels agreed to by both the parties. Cost of living allowance scales should also be paid to the employee in addition to the salary.

(2) The employer must provide the employee, his wife and children with free air passages or with free second class rail and sea passages for persons getting one-fifty dollars or more per month as basic salary, and with third class rail and sea passages for others, from India to the place of work in Malaya.

(3) While the employer might transfer the employee from place to place for work at his own cost, he shall not require an employee to proceed to any area where actual fighting is going on between either the Government forces and insurgents or between the insurgents themselves.

(4) the employee shall be paid a gratuity of one month's salary on completion of every year of his service.

(5) The hours of work shall be regulated by the law for the time being in force. In the absence of any such law he shall work eight hours a day during six days in each week. If he works over and above the number of hours prescribed above, he shall be paid overtime, calculated at one and half times the salary earned per eight hour day during working days and twice the daily rate during Sundays and Holidays.

(6) The employee shall be entitled to one month's leave with full pay for every eleven months of employment and to 10 days of casual leave in the year. He would also be entitled to one month's sick leave with half pay for every year of service. During the period of sickness he shall be provided with free medical attendance, including medicine, food etc., if the illness is not caused by the employee's own fault.

Free living accommodation shall be provided to every employee by the employer.

(8) The employer shall undertake at his expense through his agent in India such portion, not exceeding two thirds, of the salary of the employee as he may desire to have remitted to his dependents in India.

(9) An employee, becoming unable to fulfil the terms of the agreement owing to causes beyond his control shall be repatriated to his place of engagement in India by the employer. It shall be lawful for the employer to discharge employees wilfully committing breaches of the conditions of the agreement or being guilty of gross misconduct of insubordination.

(10) All agreements between employer and employee shall remain in force for not less than 12 months and not more than three years from the date of agreement in India and is renewable for further periods by mutual consent.

(11) All disputes arising out of agreements shall be arbitrable by the representative of the Government of India in Malaya or officers nominated by him.

The Government of India's representative, Mr. J. A. Thivy has been working on this draft agreement for some time now. It has now been circulated to the various Indian chambers of commerce for their opinion and approval.

PORTUGAL TO SEND TROOPS TO MACAO

LISBON, June 4. (UPA): Portugal plans to send troop reinforcements to its island colony of Macao, near Hongkong, it was disclosed to-day.

The announcement came after a meeting of high ranking officials the colonies, defence and foreign affairs.

AGED 109—STILL WORKS IN MILL!

NAGPUR, June 4 (U.P.I.): An old man of about 109 years is still active and working in a mill in Hinganghat.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, a member of the Assessors Committee in the Industrial Tribunal, who had been to Hinganghat recently in connection with a dispute in the Bansilal Abirchand Mills, had come to know that an old man aged about 109 was working there. Mr. Ruiker's conclusion as regards the age of this old man was corroborated by all officers of the mills and has also been verified and supported by the Deputy Commissioner of Wardha.

"As far as I could understand from my own talk with this old man; a jolly cheerful outlook on life non-vegetarian diet and an occasional cup of drink seems to be the secret of this old man's longevity," Mr. Ruiker added.

BIG FIRE BREAKS OUT IN PESHAWAR

Many Rendered Homeless

PESHAWAR, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): A fire which reduced to ashes about 60 shops and a dozen two storyed houses in the interior of Peshawar city on June 2 was still smouldering today and a squad of three fire fighting engines continued to beat down smoke emanating from heaps of rubble.

A number of families are reported to have been rendered homeless as a result of the devastating fire. The body of a person burnt yesterday was dug out today.

A large number of school boys and scouts continued to clear the rubble from dawn to dusk.

FEDERAL COURT FOR PAKISTAN

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 4: It is understood that the Federal Court for Pakistan will be established by the end of this month. In the beginning the Court will be sitting in Karachi but finally its headquarters will be shifted to Lahore.

Justice Abdur Rehman, who has recently retired from the Punjab High Court, will be appointed as the Supreme Judge of this Court while there will be two more judges also.

Foreign Languages In Pakistan Universities

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, June 4: The Government of Pakistan have asked all the Universities in the Dominion to make immediate arrangements for the teaching of foreign languages such as Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish etc.

Special staff in this connection has also been arranged and a beginning is expected to be made from the present year itself.

Preventing Prostitution In Sind

The Government of Sind are contemplating legislation for the abolition of prostitution from all over the province. Such a step, it is learnt, is being taken under instructions from the Central Pakistan Government who have themselves adopted a Bill in this connection. A similar bill will be introduced in the next session of the Sind Assembly which is expected to meet in August '49.

SATYAGRAHA IN NEPAL SUSPENDED

PATNA, June 4, (API):— The satyagraha started by the Nepali National Congress in some centres in Nepal to obtain civil liberties for the peoples of Nepal has been suspended from the evening of June 2.

It is now learnt that the telegram sent by Mr. B. P. Koirala. Nepal Congress leader now in Katmandu, to Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala President of the Nepali National Congress suggesting postponement of the movement pending his meeting with the Maharajah of Nepal had not reached Mr. M. P. Koirala in time to take action as he was on tour at the time. Leaders in some centres, unaware of the communications passing between the Koirala, therefore started the movement as originally arranged.

A telegram received by Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Socialist leader, from Mr. Matrika Prasad Koirala states: "direct action postponed second evening as advised by Biseswar Prasad Koirala, have sent telephonic instructions to Katmandu. Waiting for reply".

Another telegram received by Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan this morning from Mr. B. P. Koirala, from Katmandu says "making rapid progress thought still under doctor's care. May be able to leave Katmandu within ten days after meeting His Highness'.

Mr. B. P. Koirala, who had been on hunger strike in a Nepal jail was released on May 28.

India Not "Nepal's Penal Settlement"

PATNA, June 4 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, Socialist leader, in a statement on the Nepal Government's decision to deport Mr. B. P. Koirala, former president of the Nepali National Congress to India, said that India was not "Nepal's penal settlement, and the Nepal Government has no right to deport such of its citizens, as it does not like".

The more straightforward course for the Nepal Government would have been to send Mr. Koirala back to prison, he added.

Mr. Narayan said that after weeks of anxious waiting, news came that Mr. Koirala had been released, but it filled them with great anxiety when they were told that he would be deported to India.

Mr. Koirala, he said, was a citizen of Nepal and after being released from prison, he should have been allowed complete freedom of movement in the state.

Seva Dal Volunteers Help To Put Out Fire

BARODA, June 4 (API): Five houses were completely burnt and stocks of fodder and tobacco, estimated Rs. 25,000 were destroyed in a fire which broke out in Shekdi village of Petlad Taluka last Thursday. The fire raged for three hours before it was put out Local Seva Dal volanteers helped to extinguish the fire.

Agricultural Labour Enquiry

CALCUTTA, June 4 (API): The Agricultural Labour Enquiry undertaken by the Government of India in certain Provinces in co-operation with the Provincial Governments concerned, has commenced in West Bengal. The enquiry is being conducted in terms of the minimum Wages Act of 1948, and its purpose is to enable the Provincial Governments to fix minimum wages for Agricultural Labour and examine its conditions.

PAK DEFENCE COUNCIL MEETS

KARACHI, June 3 (PTI-Reuter): The Defence Council of Pakistan met in Karachi today under the presidentship of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister and Defence Minister of Pakistan.

High officials of the Defence Ministry and defence services chiefs attended the meeting.

General Sir Douglas Gracy Commander-in-Chief Pakistan army who came to Karachi to attend the meeting is scheduled to leave for Rawalpindi on Saturday.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, June 4

The local Share Bazar was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Shares were quoted at Rs. 1270/- owing to May production of Tata Iron & Steel Company being lower than expected.

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, June 4.

The local Bullion market opened very steady to-day and improved on moderate buying but the rise attracted increased selling which resulted in a sharp decline in price. At the decline there was mild support and the market developed steady tone. Bull operators have established their control over the price structure and Bears seems to have no chance unless the Board takes some measures against manipulation.

Forward silver opened at Rs. 189/2 and advanced at Rs. 189/6 under scattered buying and short covering. At this level the demand was satisfied and heavy realising sales eased off the market at Rs. 188/8. Thereafter there was moderate buying support and the market steadied at Rs. 188/12. Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 188/14.

Forward gold after advancing are Rs. 118/11 declined at Rs. 118/4 and steadied at Rs. 118/6. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 119/4 and sovereigns were placed at Rs. 75/12.

Final quotations were as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
Silver Forward	188	10	0
Silver Ready	188	13	0
Gold Forward	118	6	0
Gold Ready	119	0	0
Sovereigns	75	12	0

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, June 3.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 71-1/2 cents.

LONDON BULLION.

London, June 3.

Silver: Spot & Forward 43-1/2d.
Gold: Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 4.

The produce market was steady today and with offerings below the enquiry induced scattered covering in both linseed and groundnuts oil contracts. There was no fresh news and the tone of the market was steady. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS—			
Khandesh quality	38	4	0
Coromandal Ready	37	9	0
Bold Ready	37	8	0
June-July	37	1	0
August-September	36	8	0
CASTORSEEDS—			
Ready	25	12	0
LINSEED—			
Ready	29	12	0
June-July	29	3	0
August-September	29	1	0
GROUNDNUT OIL—			
Local Mills	20	12	0
Ready Mills	20	8	0
June	20	8	0
July	20	10	0
Linseed Oil	17	0	0
CASTORSEED OIL—			
First pressing quality	17	0	0
Castorseed oil Commercial quality	16	8	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAY, June 4.

Groundnuts	2868
Castorseeds	30
Linseed	2160
Poppyseed	34
Tilseed	701
Sugar	14613
Gram	2402
Sarsall	22
Cotton	1792

TATA IRON & STEEL PRODUCTION.

Messrs. Tata Industries Limited, Managing Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of May was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	88,800
Steel Ingots	84,100
FINISHED STEEL.	
Semis for sale	12,000
Finish	43,500
Total	55,500

Labouring hands get dirty...

and where there's dirt
there's *Danger* from germs!

Wash often with
LIFEBUOY SOAP

it protects you from the germs in dirt!

L. 114-172

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, June 4.

2 1/2 per cent 1954	98	7	0
2 1/2 per cent 1950	100	4	0
2 1/2 per cent 1955	99	10	0
2 1/2 per cent 1961	96	8	0
2 3/4 per centt 1960	99	7	0
2 3/4 per cent 1962	99	3	0
2 3/4 per cent 1976	95	12	0
3 per cent non-terminable	98	8	0
3 per cent 1986 Con.	98	10	0
3 per cent 1949-52	100	4	0
3 per cent 1951-54	101	4	0
3 per cent 1953-55	101	6	0
3 per cent 1957	101	0	0
3 per cent 1959-61	100	12	0
3 per cent 1963-65	100	3	0
3 per cent 1966-68	100	0	0
3 per cent 1970-75	100	0	0
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	104	10	0
4 per cent 1960-70	110	6	0
4 1/2 per cent 1950-55	103	0	0
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60	111	8	0
4 1/2 per cent 1953-58	104	14	0

PROVINCIAL LOANS

2 3/4 per cent U.P. 1961	97	6	0
2 3/4 per cent Madras 1961	97	2	0
3 per cent Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3 per cent Bombay 1958	100	10	0
3 per cent Punjab 1949	99	12	0
3 per cent Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 per cent U.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent C.P. 1952	100	4	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	98	0	0
3 per cent U. P. 1961-66	99	14	0
4 per cent B.P.T.	110	12	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	110	8	0
5 per cent B. Municipality 1959	114	0	0
6 per cent B Municipal 1954	115	0	0
3 per cent B Municipal 1950-60	107	0	0

MIXED SITUATION IN COTTON GRAYGOODS MARKET

NEW YORK, June 3, (UPA):— Spotty improvement in the demand for sheetings, especially in types used for bag purposes, highlighted the mixed situation in the cotton graygoods market today.

Surveying the overall picture, converters and brokers indicated that rank and file of the buyers was still concentrating on limited interest in the immediate and nearby deliveries. One observers said that if the price was right, buyers were willing to take up enough goods to keep the production line moving or were gearing new purchases in ratio to withdrawals.

In bag sheetings, the 40-inch 48/44 3.75 yard fabric proved the brightest spot with quick deliveries commanding upto 17 cents a yard. The 38-1/2-inch 60/48 6.25 yard print ruled firmer at 11-1/2 cents a yard. Export inquiries for between 1,000,000 and 3,000,000 yards of sheetings originating from Germany also same in for comment. Brokers understood that the widths sold ran from 38 to 32 inches with material to be shipped overseas in grays.

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

NEW YORK, June 3, (UPA):— Black pepper closed inactive and unchanged to 100 points higher on the New York Produce Exchange today.

In the spot market, a firm undertone persisted as traders continued to be impressed by reports of large scale purchases by Britain in India and limited number of offerings coming from the primary market.

Dealers quoted black pepper at 90 cents per pound for spot, afloat and shipment positions out to June/July.

White pepper was held strong at dol. 1.45 per pound on spot with June shipment out of the Far East held around dol. 1.40 per pound.

Closing prices included:

July	87 cents bid
Sept.	85 cents nom.
Oct.	82 cents nom.
Dec.	78 cents nom.
January	62 cents bid
March	51 cents bid.

Other seed prices included: Castorseeds dol. 103 nom; Cottonseeds dol. 40 nom; Flaxseeds dol. 6.00. Linseed oil 27.6—28 Groundnuts 20—20-1/2; Groundnut oil 11-3/4 cents traded.

LONDON PEPPER MORE ACTIVE

LONDON, June 3, (UPA):— The pepper market turned more active with sellers offering second hand parcels Malabar afloat about 500/- while June/July for New York was about 495.

Singapore prices continued to be strong with Lampong quoted at 4/5 and white at 7/-.

WOOL TOPS CLOSE STEADY

NEW YORK, June 3, (UPA):— Wool tops closed steady, five points higher to four lower. June was quoted at 154.6 nom; July, 154.6, 155; October, 148 traded; December 143.6, 144.5; March 1950, 139, 139.8; May 1950, 136.6. 137.8; May 1950, 136.6, 137.8.

LONDON WHEAT.

LONDON, June 3.

Australian Wheat 89/711/2 June-July.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, June 4 (PTI-Reuter): It has been a difficult week for London's Money Market. An absence of treasury bill maturities at the start created a shortage that was aggravatel by substantial calling. Official assistance both direct and indirect had been given. Although conditions later improved they never became comfortable and market houses again experienced difficulty in balancing books.

Trading in discounts was small.

Bank of England return showed expansion of £4,000,000 in active note circulation with holiday influences at work. Bankers' balances showed a decline of £12,000,000 and at £287.6 millions were at lowest level for this year.

Applications for £ 170,000,000 was allotted at an average rate of 10 Shillings 5.28 pence per cent. Next week 170,000,000 worth of treasury bills will be offered and treasury deposit receipts of £50,000,000 maximum, £25,000,000 at six months and £25,000,000 at seven months.

ANOTHER DREARY SESSION IN NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, June 3.

Cotton futures went through another dreary session of the New York Cotton Exchange today. Volume tapered off to around an estimated 50,000 bales. Prices varied. Scale up hedge selling in July through a leading spot firm hampered late rallying tendencies in the spot month. Late rebound in grains acted as offset for renewed easiness in securities.

Agriculture Department officials believed that tighter controls on cotton will be necessary next year.

The Commodity Credit Corporation for the week ended May 26 reported total entries under the loan programme at 5,270,000 bales. Belated adjustments on loan entries showed an addition of 853 bales although the deadline for impoundings was April 30. After deducting producer redemptions, net stock of current crop cotton in Government hands was reported at 4,140,183 bales.

The market opened one to three higher. Thereafter it backed and filled listlessly within a 10-point range uptrending at the close under a week-end covering movement to finish net three lower to six higher.

Closing prices included:

July High 32.33, Low 32.22, Close 32.29 .30;

October High 28.87, Low 28.72, Close 28.86 ? .87;

December High 28.67, Low 28.53, Close 28.66 - .67;

March High 28 48, Low 28.42, Close 28.56 nom.

NEW ORLEANS

July High 32.23, Low 32.12, Close 32.20 - .21;

October High 28.79, Low 28.67, Close 28.77 - .78.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

ALEXANDRIA, June 3.

KARNAK July	71.00—123
KARNAK Nov.	57.32— 21
ASHMOUNI June	44.63—14
ASHMOUNI Oct.	44.95—10

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 3.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	79-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	105-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	112-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1952 and after	102-1/4
Chartered Bank of L. A. and China	10-13/16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	96
National Bank of India	38

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 6,702 shares

LONDON EXCHANGES.

LONDON, June 3.

T. T. London on:—

New York Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325;; Montreal Selling 4.0275, Buying 4.0325; Zurich Selling 17.34. Buying 17.36: Sweden 14.47 to 14.50.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY.

Indian Cotton July Contract is 839 cent points below New York July at Exchange rate 331.

Import Restrictions On Jari Goods

SURAT, June 4 (API): The Government of India are considering the possibilities of negotiating with the Pakistan Government for the removal of the import duty on Jari and Jari goods according to a communication received from the Minister for Industries.

The Pakistan Government has levied duty ranging from 30 to 60 per cent. on various kinds of jari goods since January this year.

The Stage In Britain

MARGERY SHARP'S SUCCESS AS DRAMATIST

"The Foolish Gentlewoman" Applauded In London

By J. C. TREWIN

Margery Sharp, who wrote "The Foolish Gentlewoman," now one of the definite successes of the London theatre, had previously published a novel of the same name. One assumed at first that the play was an "adaptation" in the usual manner. Not at all. Miss Sharp soon made it clear that although novel and play had similar themes, she had written them independently of each other and had not attempted to force her book into the narrower limits of the stage. Certainly the play, an unusually compact and assured piece of work, shows few of the expected marks of adaptation.

On the first night Miss Sharp was cheered warmly. She has found that dramatist's jewel, an idea that keeps an audience arguing through the intervals. When this happens you can be sure that a play has quality. Yet, as a rule, when the audience is still discussing a plot in the second interval, any experienced playgoer trembles a little: so many dramatists of promise have foundered without trace in their third act. Everyone at the Duchess Theatre was relieved and delighted when Margery Sharp avoided all the rocks and brought her play to harbour without mishap.

There may be doubts about her handling of this third act, but nothing can detract from her success as a dramatist. The doubters are people who refuse to believe that this character or that would have behaved in the circumstances as Miss Sharp has made them behave. No matter: the important thing is that the piece keeps its dramatic tension to the last. If Miss Sharp sends her audience away still arguing, so much the better. Not every play can keep its hold on us after the curtain has dropped for the last time.

Load On Conscience

The problem can be stated briefly. The widowed Isabel Brocken, happy and comfortably off, lives in a large house on the edge of London with a charming companion, a help, and the help's young daughter. A gruff solicitor brother-in-law looks in now and then to add a touch of astringency. It is a pleasant life. There is little, you imagine, that can go wrong with it—yet, if this were so, there would not be a play. And a play there certainly is: within 20 minutes Margery Sharp has turned White Lodge inside out. Isabel is an endearing, vague, fluffy soul, the kind of character Dame Sybil Thorndike enjoys immensely in her holidays from the graver drama. She has, we find, a load upon her conscience. At church, on Sunday, she had heard only one sentence of a sermon: but that sentence was enough to alter the rest of her life. In effect, the preacher had said that the passage of time could not cancel an injustice, and as she heard this Isabel remembered the wrong she had done to her cousin, Tilly, 35 years before.

Enviously, she had intercepted a letter that contained an offer of marriage. Tilly had never married. She had become a governess and companion and wandered around Europe, and it is many years since the cousins have met. Now, with a sense of guilt heavy upon her, Isabel must do something at once: what she decides to do is, simply, to hand to Tilly all her worldly goods and thus to make restitution at the rate of about £1,000 for every year of happiness Tilly has lost.

It is, of course, a quixotic idea; but Isabel is bent upon it: nothing will stop her. She invites Tilly to the house. The shy, modest girl of 35 years before proves now to be an arch, peevish, prickly woman dressed in the fashions of 20 years before and talking in archaic slang. Against all advice Isabel confesses, and Tilly breaks down in a moment of anguish as she sees the life she has missed. Here is the end of the second act; it is here that the author keeps her audience in eager debate. How in the world can the problem be resolved? Miss Sharp duly solves it, and it is the manner of her solution that sends people home arguing. I need say only that while Isabel still pays dearly for her foolishness, Miss Sharp has managed to loop her plot in a most ingenious serio-comic twist.

No Tedious Convention

This is one of the best domestic plays for a long time. It does not rest solely on its theme. Margery Sharp can create character, not merely rough out a few sketches, and her people flash at once to life: Isabel, vague and lovable; Tilly, with her exasperating pathos; the solicitor brother-in-law, a dash of lemon in the sweet; those strange little mice, the domestic help and her adoring daughter. Nothing here is tediously conventional. The playing by such artistes as Dame Sybil Thorndike, Mary Merrall (Tilly), and Sir Lewis Casson matches the piece, and the two accurate and agreeable settings are the work of a rising designer, Richard Lake.

It is far from outer-suburban London to the Smoky Mountains of Carolina and an American fantasy, "Dark of the Moon", based on the ballad of Barbara Allen. This piece, done first at an experimental theatre, the Lyric, Hammersmith, and due for West End production later, has merit as a play.

"THE FOOLISH GENTLEWOMAN"

Miss Margery Sharp has in "The Foolish Gentlewoman" devised a play that poses problems and gives Dame Sybil Thorndyke an excellent part played in her lighter manner.

Photo shows: Sybil Thorndyke as Isabel Brocken and Mary Merrall as Tilly Cuff, the woman she has wronged.

"ADVENTURE STORY"

Adventure Story" is Terence Rattigan's new play based on the life of Alexander the Great. Shown here are Paul Scofield as Alexander and Gwen Ffrangoon-Davies as the Queen Mother of Persia.

Capital Portrait-Play

A third play, less firmly successful than the others but always a gallant effort, is Terence Rattigan's "Adventure Story". Mr. Rattigan is a fashionable dramatist; he is also a good writer: two things that do not invariably go together. His little piece. The "Browning Version", was one of last year's best plays. Now, in "Adventure Story", he takes no less a theme than the life-story of Alexander the Great. This, of all themes, needs a splendour of language, some surge and flare of verse. Rattigan is not a poet, he writes a curt modern prose. But he is a dramatist of much technical craft, and "Adventure Story" depends on a series of carefully-timed dramatic strokes.

Towards the end we grow tired of is by no means so exciting as the young conquest and battle: the heavily-burdened Alexander of the closing scenes demi-god who routs Darius of Persia.

Even so, its success in London rests upon its direction. Peter Brook is a young man still in his middle twenties, but with an enviable theatrical record. He has produced Shakespeare at Stratford-upon-avon, opera at Covent Garden (where he is director of productions), and plays by Sartre and Cocteau in the experimental theatres. Now, with his developed skill in lighting, grouping, and movement, he has made an exciting stage spectacle of a strange piece, half fantasy, half folk-drama.

The play, by William Berney and Howard Richardson, is about a witch-boy of the Smoky Mountains who marries a mortal and who will himself become human if the marriage endures for longer than a year. Of course it does not: at the last minute the witch-boy and his bride are baffled. A play that in its imaginative moments is haunting, and at others broadly comic, ends in a minute of tragic desolation on a high stone mountain peak. It takes much to make this acceptable to a sophisticated London audience. Thanks to the production, to a genuine ring and glow in the writing, and to the "hill-billy" songs of the South, the play—after a shaky opening—does not falter. William Sylvester and Sheila Burrell act with much spirit as the witch-boy and his unlucky lover, Barbara Allen, who is snatched from him in the heat of a "revival meeting"

Still, it is within its bounds a capital portrait-play. And it brings to London, with undeniable success, a young actor, Paul Scofield, who is regarded as one of the hopes of the British theatre. He has done fine work in Shakespeare—his Hamlet at Stratford-upon-Avon last year will not be forgotten—and his acting in the immensely testing part of Alexander has drive command, and imagination. He is aided (at the St. James's Theatre) by a cast that contains some notable West End names. One thinks first of Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies, welcomed back to the stage as the Queen-Mother of Persia, a short part but written with delicacy and truth.

For the rest, there have been three West End failures, a laboured naval comedy, a poor domestic farce (from the French), and a garish spectacular revue; a clear, vigorous revival of Priestley's "Desert Highway", at one of the "little theatres", and at another a less effective revival of Jean-Jacques Bernard's tantalising "The Unquiet Spirit". "The Compelled People", a play about life in modern Berlin, with the noise of the "air-lift" as a background, had a trial run at the little New Lindsay: its authors, Lorna Hay and Lionel Birch, have an ear for a witty line but still need an eye for a dramatic situation.

Purpose Of Leisure

"The true purpose of leisure is to wake you up to the wonder of the universe into which you have been born, and to some understanding of it, and to help you to speak for yourself, and to listen to others when they speak. That achieved, you are a real individual, you are a human being, you are safe."—E. M. Forster.

*

"George, darling, you'll never guess what I've got from the butcher's for your dinner—I haven't guessed what it is myself yet!"

*

"You'll have to hand it to Venus de Milo when it comes to eating."

"Why?"

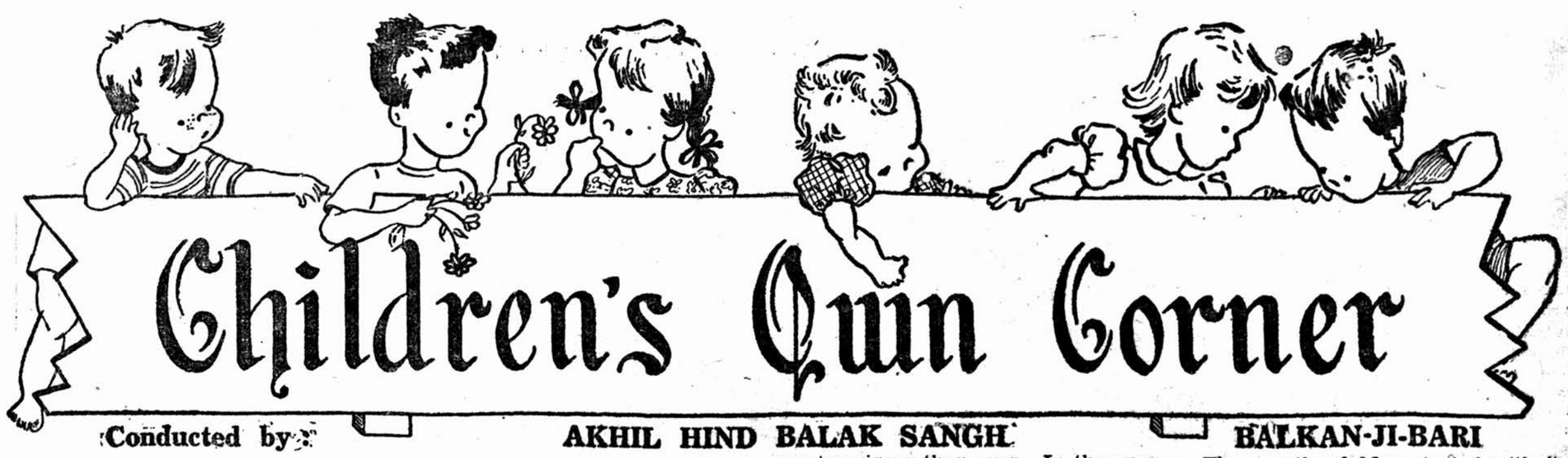
"No hands"

*

"How's the wife, John?"

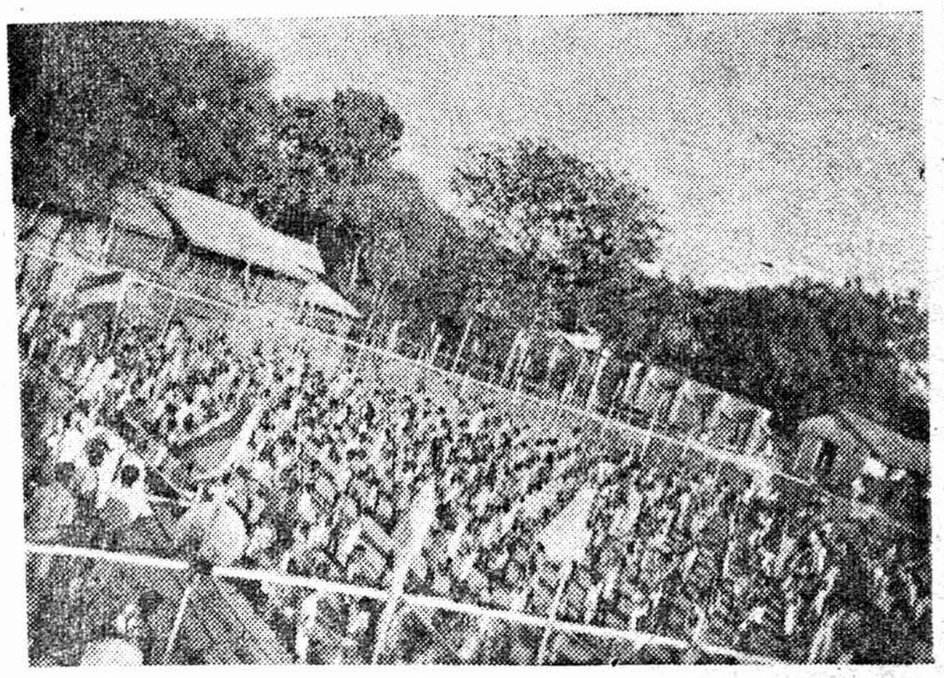
"Not so well, old boy. She's just had quinsy."

"Gosh! How many is that you've got now?"



Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH BALKAN-JI-BARI



Grand Children's Rally at Bhavnagar

It was a pleasure to visit Bhavnagar. When Brther Shamji Jamod (General Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari,) and later Shri Harbhai Trivedi (President) wrote to me that about 1,000 children had been attending the Holiday Activity Centre started for them at the Vadva Vyayam Mandir, and that it was to close down shortly—and they very kindly invited me to go to Bhavnagar as their Chief Guest on the occasion, I thought it was worthwhile doing so. I was advised to fly there by aeroplane, to save time. It was my first flight, and I must say I enjoyed it.

On arriving at the Bhavnagar aerodrome, on Saturday morning, I found my friends Shri Harbhai Trivedi, Principal T. K. Shahani, Shri Shamji Jamod and Brother Mahendra Kumar awaiting me there. I was immediately taken to the V.V.M. Holiday Activity Centre, where a child received me, presenting to me a Rose flower. The Flag Hoisting Ceremony was performed, different Groups of Children were inspected, and then was started a procession which went through the main streets and roads of the city.

Afternoons were very hot at Bhavnagar, and so all had to retire for rest. In the evening, there was a Grand Rally of children, where they performed a number of physical feats. Certificates were awarded to children, and then Shri Shantidas, President of the function, made a speech. At the end, I delivered a talk, explaining that all of us were doing everything just for the sake of our Happiness—and that Happiness was to be given to children in all possible ways, so that they may retain it even as and when they grow older, and through Happiness, become really good citizens.

At night we were guests of the Labour and Harijan children, and it was a joy to take supper with them. "May we play together; May we eat together; May we study together; May we learn together; May we do our duty properly; May God ever be with us!"—That was the prayer with which we started, and what an amount of meaning the Prayer was full of! We had the supper to our fill, and then returned home to take rest. We slept in the open terrace of the top floor, communing with the stars..... and got up the next morning early to continue the work while the day was get cool enough

We went from one Balkan-ji-Bari Centre to another, on Sunday morning, and visited all the eleven Bari Units, spread throughout Bhavnagar. Lovely little children were there to welcome me, everywhere—and I felt I could remain with them all, or at least in one Centre for longer time—but with such a short time at my disposal, how was that possible? Then, Shri Harbhai took me to his home, and I was happy to meet his children, Mrs. Naik, Induben, Arunaben and Ushaben,—and the most of all Brother Prashant Kumar, his grandson. Prashant Kumar was a lovely personality—He showed me round his own "Bal Mandir", and what a wonderful conversationalist he was!

In the afternoon, I had to take lunch with Shamjibhai—and he gave me such a sumptuous food..... It was a family affair, and all his brothers were there. The whole lot of brothers and Shamjibhai's wife, Shrimati Taraben, are a nice 'lot', and an enthusiastic 'lot', too. We may be sure that the children's activities at Bhavnagar are bound to prosper with their efforts. Later, I went for tea to Brother Narendra's house—which brought sweet memories of the late Shri Gijubhai. I felt one with the family—and believe it or not, I also felt there the presence of Gijubhai.

After that, there was an informal Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' meeting where they were told in nutshell the history and activities of the organisation—and all of them promised to work with greater vigour than ever. In the evening, a new Balkan-ji-Bari Centre was declared open at the Mahaluxmi Mills Kalyan Kendra. Here,—I was informed, the children were taught cleanliness and other good habits through drill and xercise. This was a novel experiment, and it appealed to me very much. I believe, the experiment is worth emulation everywhere. From there, we went to the Vadva Vyayam Mandir grounds where as Variety Entertainment programme was arranged.

In the Variety Entertainment shows, all—girls, boys and elders—played their parts wonderfully well. It is not possible to make comparisons, but I must say that the two pieces "Jeevan" and "Dikro" and the Dance Farces, displayed by Lovjibhai, were superb. "Jeevan" was characterised by Shamjibhai, and he played the role marvellously. Little Nrimala who acted in both these pieces, did it charmingly excellent. Her histrionic art is worth encouraging and developing. At night, the supper was enjoyed at Harbhai's, where I got a chance to meet a new friend, Shri Chandra Shankar. After supper we walked to my host, Principal Shahani's place, where on the terrace, under the star-sprinkled sky, I rested peacefully and blissfully.

The next morning, on Monday, I left Bhavnagar by aeroplane at about 9-15 a.m. The 'plane takes just one hour to reach Bombay. Well, the trains, the noise and the busy humdrum life, awakened me to the reality of being back here. I enjoyed the short trip very much, and must heartily thank all friends there—especially Shri Harbhai Trivedi, Principal T. K. Shahani, Shri Shamji Jamod and his family, Shri Mahendra Kumar, Shri Prem Kishore and others whom I had the good luck to meet, including the little boys and girls whose smiling faces, how can one ever forget!

The month of May started with its full bloom and fragrance, zeal and vigour, at the Kashmeri Gate Unit of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. The School Examinations over, their results enhanced the cheerfulness of the children members. According to their tradition, the Bari Workers gave a party to the children. On account of their success. A short programme of songs and dances, arranged on the occasion, further enhanced the happy atmosphere.

Then, there was a visit by General K. M. Carriapa, C.-in-C., Indian army. He was introduced to the Members of the Advisory Board, and shown the actual working of the Unit. A variety programme, given by the children, pleased him very much. A child offered to him thanks on behalf of the Bari, and the General made a suitable reply. Said he, "I am glad to meet the kiddies on whom depends the future of India. There is nothing like living as brothers and sisters as you do in the Balkan-ji-Bari!"

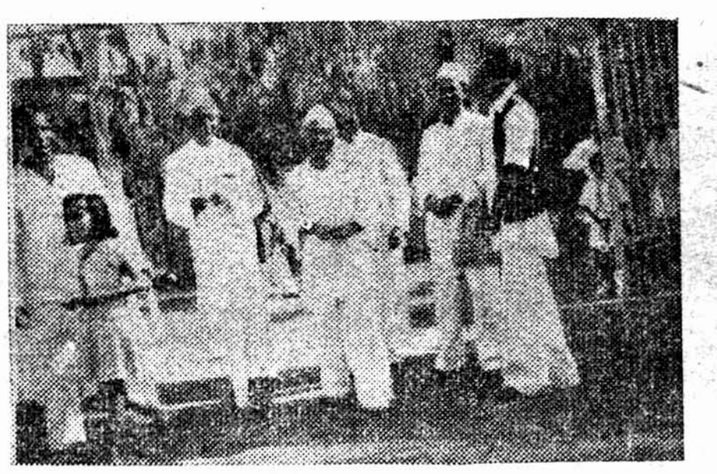
* * *

A moon-light picnic of the members was organised, and the Children's Study Circle has also been started. The members have lot of fun and useful time discussing different problems with each other.

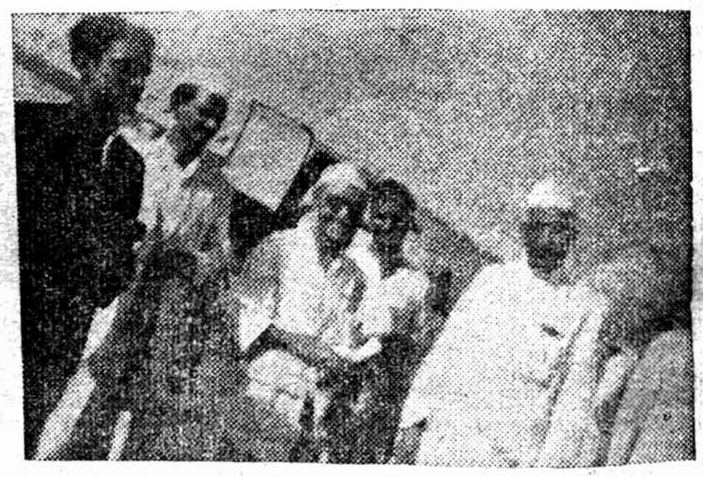
The Hauz Qazi Unit of the Delhi Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari continues to remain active. Some of its Members have decided to visit Bombay shortly, under the leadership of Shri S. K. Gupta, their President.

Everyone is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from you!

JAI HIND!



Mr. Shewak Bhojraj welcomed by a the Vadva Vyayam child at the gate of Mandir Children's Holiday Centre.



Mr. Shewak Bhojraj, General Secreta ry, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, arriving at Bhavnagar Aerodrome.

CONTRACT

By HOWARD SCHENKEN AND RICHARD L FREY

Lee Hazen's team, which included Charles Lochridge, Morrie Elis Larry Hirsch and his partner of the above deal, Henry Fishbein, won the Vanderbilt team of four championship this year. Nevertheless, that event saw Hazen take the biggest set he has ever taken in such a natch when he went down 1.400 points on this habd.

West opened a heart and the jack was won by East's king. East returned a trump. Declarer couldn't acord to play one of his own honours to this trick, and West saw a considerable advantage in letting dummy have the lead, so he played the eight and dummy's ten-spot won. Anyone who knows how even to begin playing such a contract as Hazen found himself in may address him in care of this column. What he did was to lead another heart—the queen—and trump East's ace. Now if the diamond finesse succeeded, declarer could see possibilities of a cross ruff that would produce a few bricks, so he led a diamond and finessed dummy's queen. The king won and back came the ten to knock out North's ace

Easte's return of the ten-spot instead of the jack caused declarer unsuspectingly to ruff a diamond return with a low spade (he could have saved a trick by trumping high) West overruffed, cashed the spade ace and led another spade. That spade and the ace of clubs were declarer's last trucks.

Of course not all the 1,400 points were a net loss. At the other table, South also reached a four-spade contract, but East had bid diamonds so declarer did not attempt the diamond finesse and managed to go down only 800.

North-South vulnerable.
East dealer.

NORTH
♠ J 10 3
♡ Q J 9 8 4 2
◇ A Q 7 6
♣ —

WEST
♠ A 9 8 2
♡ 6 5
◇ 4 3
♣ K J 8 7 5

EAST
♠ 5
♡ A K 10 7
◇ K J 10 8 2
♣ Q 6 4

SOUTH
♠ K Q 7 6 4
♡ 3
◇ 9 5
♣ A 10 9 3 2

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
1♡	1♠	Pass	3♠
Pass	4♠	Dbl.	All Pass

CITIZENSHIP TRAINING FOR INDIANS

Social Education Schools: Experiment In Delhi

BY JOSEPH VERNON FURTADO

SINCE the coming of Independence our eyes have been opened to many things that were previously hidden from us. One of them is the almost universal lack of civic sense in this country. Lack of discipline, discourtesy towards and want of consideration for others, neglect of elementary sanitary precautions, which once passed almost un-noticed beside the major problems that confronted us, now become of paramount importance.

Freedom has broken many barriers and opened up many avenues of progress in India; slowly but surely, people are throwing off the stupor of ignorance and superstition. Some time back a new experiment in education, which deals primarily in the rules of social conduct, was launched. On April 31, 1948, India's Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, stated at a press conference in New Delhi that a scheme of Social Education was to be inaugurated in the country that would engender in the people a "consciousness of citizenship".

Two months later, on July 1, 1948, fifty new schools for Social Education were started. To supplement these, in the initial stages, courses of Social Education were introduced in the existing 1,150 ordinary schools in Delhi Province. By July 1950, it is expected that the whole Delhi Province will be brought under the scheme.

Work in Delhi is on an experimental basis. Later, in the light of this experience, Social Education will be introduced all over India. Minor changes may be made in the original plan to suit special conditions; new ideas may be embodied in the plan as the work progresses; but, in time, every province in India will have its own Social Education schools to train the populace in citizenship and social solidarity.

Curriculum

The course of study has been planned on ambitious lines. It is comprehensive, touching social life in many aspects. To a certain extent, it is run on principles similar to those of Adult Education. It aims at the induction of literacy in grown-up illitrates. But its chief aim is to induce a sense of the rights and duties of citizenship in the masses.

The curriculum includes a knowledge of the principles of social life, but not a detailed acquaintance with the laws of Sociology. Every citizen will be taught something of the geography and history of his country. **He will be given a brief idea of the working of the machinery of the State.**

With the introduction of adult franchise, the citizen is now a more responsible being. If Indian democracy is to function effectively, he must have a proper understanding of the meaning and purpose of the vote. Peasant India is still a little vague on the exact implications of the ballot box. Every Indian citizen will, therefore, be instructed in Parliamentary Democracy and its functions, in the use of the vote and in the working of the main Departments of the State.

In a democracy, people must learn to respect the opinions of others. The spirit of intolerance has deep roots in India. It goes back to the earliest times. In public life and thought—even among the highest in the land—we still have a habit of disregarding the opinions of others to the point of blind opposition.

Personal And Public Health

Social Education will try to teach tolerance and the principles of right conduct. It will try, by example and precept, to train every single Indian to a code of behaviour that will give his opponent an opportunity to express his views and the right to act according to his beliefs.

Social Education will also cover the lawsw of personal and public health. Citizenship implies a knowledge of the laws which govern the health of a community, as distinct from that of the individual. In India, emphasis has always been laid on certain rituals of personal cleanliness, but there is striking ignorance of the laws of public health. Every street, public building and public resort bears revolting evidence of this fact.

The most materially useful aspect of the scheme is that the information it will impart, will help improve the economic status of the people. The basis of all development is improvement in economic conditions and rising of the standard of life. To this end, Social Education will train as many persons as possible in a craft of some kind or it will introduce better techniques in existing crafts, in order to improve the efficiency of the worker and to increase his earning capacity. The rise in the standard of life that will follow will be no mean factor in creating the very social conditions that the scheme hopes to introduce.

Training The Emotions

No scheme of education can afford to neglect the emotions. The best approach to these in through the arts... It is only through an appreciation of arts like music, dancing and poetry that a people may reach full development. The refining influence of the arts upon the individual and the mass mind has long been known the need for it as a means to national progress has only recently been accepted in India.

Special facilities for recreative activities will be provided. Active encouragement of folk music, drama, dancing, poetry and other arts will be undertaken. Assistance will of course be given to professional artistes but it will be the general policy of the State to promote the production of folk drama and rural plays and the playing of music and dancing by villagers. Competitions will be held between different villages or local units and prizes will be given.

Exhibitions and fairs, events that go very far back in Indian history, will be organised at regular intervals. They will serve a recreative purpose and at the same time teach the peasant the latest methods and the most recent innovations in agriculture and industry in other parts of the country and, perhaps, in other parts of the world. A fair proportion of games and group activities will be encouraged. Tournaments will be held and matches between different villages will be regular features.

The School

Social Education has been planned in great detail so that its benefits may cover the widest possible range. The school building will serve as a school for children in the morning, as club for young people in the afternoon and as education centre for aults in the evening. It will be the hub of the social and cultural life of the village community and young and old will congregate for social intercourse and recreation.

For children between the ages of six to eleven years, the institutions will be co-educational. In the case of adolescents, certain days will be set apart for boys and others for girls. Two days will be reserved for women.

Education will be imparted through aural and visual methods. In addition to whatever instruction is given in the schools, a number of motor-vans, fitted with projectors and loud-speakers, will be used. They will visit each village Social Education school once a week, when films and magic lantern slides will be shown and recordings of talks played.

The Schools will be provided with radio sets and special programmes will be broadcast for all the age groups. Lectures will be arranged in co-operation with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Labour. They will instruct villagers in the more simple laws of social hygiene, methods of agriculture, cottage industries and co-operative activities. Now and then, public men of note will be asked to visit villages and address the people on problems of national importance.

A Matter Of Time

Many of these ideas have already been put into practice in some form or other. The Indian villager, in many parts of the country, is already drawing the benefits of innovations that are giving a new meaning to Indian peasant life. But much leeway has still to be made. The scheme has to be organised on a countrywide basis and has to take roots before it will give of its best. This is a matter of time. Certain educational processes can be implanted firmly and fruitfully in the soil only through the lapse of years.

This much is certain

The Indian peasant of to-day may still be struggling in a morass of bewildering change and reform, but the peasant of to-morrow will be a product worthy to take his rightful place among the peoples of the world.

How London Smells

FLEET STREET AND BILLINGSGATE

Stanley Davies, a London born, gave a talk in the BBC's Overseas Service about the smells of London. A keen memory for smells of all kinds is essential, he maintains, to a true knowledge of London, its history and traditions. To the countryman the smell of hay is an ordinary, annual occurrence. To Mr. Davies it recalls the Mayfair of his boyhood, when he gazed with awe on splendid horses and glittering carriages, with liveried coachmen and footmen who cracked jokes with ostlers in the mews, which had the many goods smells of hay, straw, harness and fresh manure. "Sometimes", he said, "when I wander around the byways between Bond Street and Park Lane I can conciously recall the scent of hay, and how it pleased and satisfied a boy had not yet seen hay in a field."

BILLINGSGATE

He knew the smell of Billingsgate Fish Market long before he had ever savoured fresh fish at the seaside. "It is difficult to describe a characteristic smell", he said, "but I know that Billingsgate has one, and it is differnt from that of Hull, Grimsby, Hastings or Brixham. Bermondsey has, or had, a local ozone derived from its tanneries.

He then turned to the pleasanter aromas of the West End of London and said that in Jermyn Street he always ecalls a particular smell, a blend of odours—in which perfume predominates. "Blindfolded, on a hot day", he said, "I should know without a doubt whether or not I was standing about half way along he south side of Jermyn Street. The scent is unforgettable."

Mr. Davies was critical of the people, especially the creative writers, who declare that they must have an atmosphere to suit their temperament, and said that they should not make use of the word without due consideration for their noses' reaction.

FLEET STREET

"If you must have an atmosphere which is not altogether physical but certainly concerns the sense of smell, then go to Fleet Street", he said. "Physically the principal smell is of printing machines and paper, of lead and ink. Yet everyone who is proud to say that he 'is in print', (and even exalted editors share this pride) has an affection for the smells of the print shop. I have known a man return after a long sojourn abroad to walk up from the Embankment and deliberately inhale at the open window of a composing room. He was satisfied, then, that he was home at last—and this before taking his first pint."

Mr. Davies concluded by saying, "No poet, to my knowledge, has written about the smells of London, but to my mind they are as real and as enduring as the sights of London town."

HIMALAYAN FOOTPRINTS MYSTERY

(Continued From Page 2)

low Mount Kanchanganga, very near the place where Tombazi had seen the Abominable Snowman, came upon a double line of enormous footprints, Inquiries showed that no natives had been there, and the only European climbing party in that area for months had taken another and distant route.

A few months later, in the same place, another British mountaineer named Tilman found a single line of giant footprints, again distinguished by the turned-back toe-mark, which, he said, could only have been made a day or perhaps only an hour previously. His porters were very excited, saying that a solitary climber must be ahead of them. But when they reached a place where a great open vista of snowy mountain was visible, the tracks turned off towards unclimbable rocks; and no one was in sight.

The sturdy, good-tempered, sensible hillmen who live in the villages below the eternal snowfields do not doubt that a race of primitive beings, covered with whitish fur, live "up there" in the frozen silences. In the Rongbuk Monastery, Mount Everest, there are said to be drawings of the Abominable Snowmen drawn by Buddhist monks who had seen them.

THE SNOWMEN IN ENGLAND?

Things on the other side of the world may seem vague, so let us jump back to England and see what evidence we have of such creatures walking through this green and pleasant land.

On the night of February 8th, 1855, there was a heavy snow-storm in Western England. Next morning hundreds of people found and examined an extraordinary single track of footmarks which ran for over a hundred miles. Since the snow began in the night and the tracks were there in the morning, some creature had travelled a hundred miles during the night. What was it?

The tracks crossed the River Exe estuary, yet it was not frozen over. They went up to solid obstacles like hayricks—and appeared on the other side as if they had passed through or jumped over, for no prints were on top or round the sides. Some tracks passed over houses.

A Devonshire vicar said that they were the tracks of a kangaroo. A naturalist declared that the marks must have been made by a badger. Most people looked over their shoulder and said it must have been the Devil. The prints were small and round, and about eight inchs apart; and no English animal could have covered a hundred miles in one night.

When Sir James Ross, the Polar explorer, was making an expedition to the Antarctic with Erebus and Terror in 1840, huge footmarks were found on an uninhabited island visited by the expedition. Russian and Norwegian explorers have reported similar footmarks, huge but apparently those of a human-type biped, north of the Arctic Circle.

What makes them? Pre-historic creatures, lingering on, perhaps, amid the eternal snows? If so, why do they sometimes wander into civilized lands?

We see their footprints—if footprints these marks are—when snow is on the ground. Do they, perhaps, make their strange journeys sometimes, unseen and unheard, when there is no snow to retain their tell-tale tracks? It's a mystery

THERE is a saying in Marathi which goes something like this: "Man easily tires of what he has got and keeps pining for what is not".

How very true this often proves! Take for instance the early on-set of the monsoon this year. We are almost regretting it now that it is there. But if we only re-call our experience of the past few years, will we not blush at the longing we used to feel for this very downpour? However, this year we had a cloud burst even before we were aware of the ushering in of the last week of May.

How to explain this, I mean this unawareness? Was it due to the comparatively mild summer we had or was it due to the late arrival of mangoes, which I fear are making a hasty exit. Is the latter to be attributed to the rains or to the sudden popularity this Indian fruit has gained in the West since our Prime Minister presented it to the Saint of Ayot St. Lawrence? At this rate, the time may soon come when we shall have to go beyond the seven seas to have a hearty suck at this king of fruits as it is considered by poets and priests. Who knows, our Government in their search for dollars might launch an export drive of mangoes to Uncle Sam, who will give us in return plastics and synthetics, while dear dollars will remain as scarce as ever!

* * *

But to return to the monsoon which breaks only but once in the year and more often than not upsets many a thoughtfully prepared plan! It was only last week that I was talking to some friends who were planning a couple of weeks' stay in the hills. I am sorry for them because the early arrival of monsoon has deprived them of a fine holiday. But they should feel some consolation at least for being luckier than we were a few years ago. We had so planned our holiday in Ooty then, that we returned to Bombay about the 10th of June when the rains, according to the metereologists, start in Bombay. The smart idea behind the plan was to escape the pre-monsoon sultry and sticky weather of Bombay But that time the rain-god proved one better, for the rains came as late as July! Not only that we had a feeling of being cheated but the heat also was all the more unbearable after the salubrious climate of Ootacamund.

But this is not to say that thousands of those who have to stay put in the city have not their woes to speak about, especially when the monsoon comes so much in advance of the scheduled time. There is the problem of the broken windowpanes and the leaking roof about which one cannot complain to the landlord for the fear of being served with a "quit" notice Then there are the umbrellas to be purchased which had to be postponed week after week owing to some unforeseen expenditure caused by the visit of a guest or the marriage of a relation who had to be given a wedding present One really wonders what made our pundits and 'purohits' plan the marriage season at this time of the year when one ought to lay by something for the rainy day!

* * *

There's yet somebody else to know whose discomfiture (at the vagaries of nature!) One has only to be in her place I am referring to the housewife who seems to work like the automaton Few realise the amount of planning she has to do for the smooth running of the home Her main headache in these days of rationing is the storing of the food grains which are already insect-infested in the shop itself Then there's the annual programme of pickles 'papadam', 'massala'-making etc. which must be over before the rains set in The average Indian city-housewife has not yet taken to bazaar-made things which she finds dearer and not to her special taste No matter what amount of labour it means she must have these things They are a stand-by in the rainy season when it is a lean period for vegetables

And last but not least she has to store half a dozen bags of coal to score a victory over the coalman It is not as if the latter does not see through her strategy A baniya that he is, he manages to keep the coal tolerably(!) wet for the best part of the year However during the rainy season he makes no secret of his technique and derives maximum profit by foising the rain-soaked stuff on the helpless and needy It is due to this that every year the city faces a short-lived coal famine when everybody wants to store as much as our small houses can allow But this year the consumers' plans are foiled and the coal merchant is assured of a good margin of profit Whether the monsoon weakens or strengthens is immaterial for him His purpose is served by the very first downpour.....

Leela

WOMAN IS A VOCAL ANIMAL

ONE OF AMERICA'S greatest medical scientists, Jacques Loeb, remarked that "physiologically, men and women are different species." He might have added with equal truth that mentally and structurally, they are different species also. They are much less alike than ducks and geese, for example, or even dogs and wolves, writes Dr. J. B. Rice in the "Coronet".

Until recently, phychologists thought that women were feminine and men masculine mostly because of training Little girls played with dolls, they said, because they were encouraged to imitate their mothers. They were better behaved than their brothers because they were taught to be gentle and ladylike, whereas boys were encouraged to develop into little toughs because it was manly. As a result of this situation, people assumed that if a girl was raised like a boy she would act like one. Yet when the experiment was tried, she fooled them. Girls treated like boys from birth still reacted to most psychologic tests exactly as their sisters had done for countless centuries.

One this fact was confirmed, biologists were prevailed upon to stop dissecting frongs long enough to look into the troublesome business of the sexes. And it was eventually demonstrated that women "were that way" not only because of environment and training, but because their bodies and minds were feminine from the very beginning.

Every one of the billions of cells that go to make up a woman are different from a man's—so different that they can be distinguished under a microscope. And recently, two scientists even went so far as to show that the chemical make-up of a woman's brain is not the same as that of a man

The underlying cause of much squabbling between the sexes is physical. Not long ago, a righteous young bridegroom sought an annulment because his wife "wiggled her hips in a provocative fashion" when she walked down the street. Not only did this unseemly conduct excite gleeful applause from the boys in front of the cigar store, but their ribald comments caused him "intolerable mental suffering"

To the judge's question regarding the bride's manner of locomotion during their courtship, the young man replied that it had been the same But he felt that, after marriage, a more dignified gait might have been assumed The judge concurred this upright attitude, and granted the annulment

If either the bridegroom or judge had had the gumption to consult an anatomy textbook, they might have been easier in judging the tearful young bride Women and men walk differently because they are built differently A woman's pelvis is much wider than a man's and her thighs are hooked onto her trunk at a different angle. Since her thighs are farther apart and her legs shorter, many women have to walk in what the young bridegroom called "a provocative fashion".

Another physical fact about the sexes: although only about one-fifth smaller than men (six per cent shorter and twenty per cent lighter in weight), women have only a little more than half the muscular strength. Since they use their muscles less, their food requirements are smaller.

Food Needs

A very active man needs about 50 per cent more food than a very active woman; frequently he requires a steak for dinner, while the wife needs only a salad. Since most homes cannot afford two menus, either the husband or wife grudgingly gives in and eats the other's diet, with unpleasant effects on the family disposition. Or they compromise on a diet suited to neither—and both complain.

The sharp tongue is the female way of fighting. Whereas a man is inclined to swing at his adversary, a woman prefers to stand off, hands on hips, and bawl him out. And she gets just as much of a kick out of a verbal victory as a man does from being on the gratifying end of a haymaker.

Her physical inferiority, plus the economic dependence which accompanies it, has made it impossible for most women to fight "like a gentleman" with any success. Few wives can say to their husbands, "Do this, or I'll pin your ears back" and get away with it. They are, therefore, forced to resort to subterfuge and "nagging" in a war of nerves, and win their ends by attrition.

Also in the physical realm, marriage might have a better chance for success if men and women didn't try to sleep in one bed. In the first place, it is difficult for both to be comfortable under the same weight of covers. The layer of fat which lies just under a woman's skin enables her to be comfortable at temperatures that rattle her husband's teeth

Most doctors agree that women have tougher, more-resistant bodies, far better equipped to withstand modern living than men. Of the 17 diseases which kill most Americans, year after year the toll among men is greater in all but four Despite the hazards of childbirth, the death rate for females is lower than for males in every age group And they outlive men by nearly five years

Yet women suffer from minor physical disturbances nearly twice as often as men. Even when you eliminate "female complaints", they are still sick 20 per cent oftener. A few years ago doctors coined a fine word—"phycnosomatic"—which simply means "pertaining to the mind-body relationship"

That is where women shine! Since they are more emotional than men, what goes on in their heads is far more likely to kick up a rumpus in their bodies

Why does the average woman talk so much? Because she's harebrained and thinks everything she says is interesting? Not at all Women talk almost twice as much as men because they are vocal animals and can't help it!

Nature has guaranteed that babies shall learn to talk by exposing them to a continuous barrage of female conversation from birth onward Hence, women are impelled to talk more than men "instinctively", That this greater loquacity is not just a bad habit is shown by the fact that girl babies begin to pronounce words earlier than boys. At the age of two, the average girl can use more words than the average boy; and soon thereafter she draws ahead at express-train speed.

Mysterious as are the ways of a woman's body, you really need bifocals when you try to glimpse her mind.

Why a woman will spend days pawing through teeming department stores searching for a blouse of exactly the right shade, or draperies that shall be "definitely green, but not too green, and of course not that horrid, sickening green", surpasseth the understanding of any man.

Woman's passion for colour is not due to vanity but to the intensity of her colour perception.

Their future roles can even be predicted by the way male and female infants play in a sand pile. Psychologists have observed that boys usually scatter sand to the four points of the compass and then, in a spirit of high adventure, crawl off to a new place and begin throwing sand again. But a girl baby is more likely to scoop sand toward her until it is all piled around. Then she sits cooing in quiet enjoyment of her "home".

No Change

But does all this biologic thinking apply to what is called "modern" woman? The advocate of sex equality answers with an emphatic "No"; the psychologist, a tentative "Maybe"; but the biologist, before crawling under the table, says, "It applies to women, period!" For the last few thousand basically they haven't changed in years; they only look different on the outside.

Now, how about "modern" man? What are the ancient instincts, now useless, that plague the male in today's world? Well, let's take the "eating and slinking" impulse, for example.

What woman doesn't derive innocent pleasure from sitting at a conspicuous table in a restaurant, especially if a new hat and a cocktail have given her an expansive feeling? But her male escort can't escape an unconscious dread of feeding in an exposed place.

Women have their greatest weight and girth centered near their hips; while men, designed for heavy duty, have theirs in the shoulders

A woman can be reasonably comfortable in a small straight-backed chair with a hard seat—but a man can't.

The dragging weight of his muscular arms and heavier shoulders makes any posture in which he can't lean back to support his shoulder almost intolerable after a few minutes. So, as long as auditoriums provide only small chairs and not enough leg room, they are going to peddle their culture mostly to women

Irksome For Men

Most women secretly believe that one day of housework would kill their husbands—and they are not far wrong. Men hate housework. They seldom mind mowing the lawn or carrying a trunk up to the attic; but they can't stand piddling tasks like drying dishes, peeling potatoes or making beds—for a reason. It is irksome for a muscular man to stand or sit still. Any coal miner or steelworker would probably collapse after an hour spent over an ironing board

Men, however, come by their rambunctious natures honestly Close your eyes and flip the years back as you would book pages, stopping when you come to the one marked "50,000 B.C.". Back in the end of a cave a woman crouches, with a baby peacefully feeding at her breast. At the mouth of the cave stands a funny, squat-legged little creature with long hairy arms and not much above the eyebrows. Yet it was he who set out with only a club and a handful of rocks to tame a savage world And it was the masculine rowdyism he bequeathed to his sons and grandsons that gets them into trouble today

Women think nothing of wearing every article of male apparel they can filch—hats, shirts coats trousers, socks, ties and pajamas But no man would be caught dead in his wife's house dress, panties or nightgown. Why? Because wearing an article of female clothing is beneath him

Twentieth-century man is like a prehistoric bull barging around in the China shop of modern civilization

If we all paid as much attention to male psychology as we do to female, there might be some hope of man catching up with the times At least, the human male would be easier to live with and his woman would have less trouble hiding her laughter—or sometimes, her tears.

Ninety debutantes—whose surnames begin with the letters from "A—K" —attended the Queen Charlotte Birthday Ball, at Grosvenor House. The "L—W" debutantes had their ball later.

Enough And More Food

(Continued From Page 5)

and 9 per cent animal products. Animal products make up 3 per cent of the Asiatic diet, 25 per cent of the American diet and 36 per cent of the New Zealand-Australian diet.

On Asiatic standards, the present world food supply would support 2,800 million people; and on the American standard, 900 million.

Adequate reserves of food in storage would increase still further our population capacity. The problem is, therefore, a complicated one, calling for intense planning on a scale not possible under present world or even national economic organization. However, economic organization is anything but static.

The possibilities of hydroponics—the growing of plants in "fertilized water"—are already proved and need only commercial adaptation. The dream of artificial photosynthesis—the process by which plants store up energy from the sun—is a distinct possibility now, and almost a certainty if research in this field is given the same measure of financial support as was research in nuclear fission. In fact, it is a by-product of atomic energy—carbon 14—that now offers the most promising key to the secret of plant life. Progress has already been made to the point where scientists now consider it perfectly feasible to "farm the sea".

A Revolutionary Discovery

UNDER the sensational title, "News of Revolutionary Food Discovery Means That We Can Now Banish Hunger from the Earth", Nat S. Finney reports Dr. Richard Meier's analysis of world problems. (LOOK, Feb. 1, 1949). Dr. Meier will publish his findings in a technical report to be released later this year.

The gist of the report is that food can now be produced in factories without using soil, and, in fact, is already being produced and utilized. Reference is made to a project in Jamaica in the West Indies, where crude molasses is being turned into a high-protein food yeast at the rate of five tons a day. One element of the new food-production team is chlorella, a green alga in the scum on ponds; the other element is the yeast cell. Like chlorella, it is independent of the soil.

The question concerning food supplies now posed is: Can and will all these steps be taken in time to obviate the Malthusian predictions of increasing starvation and world conflict? Historical analysis demonstrates that we must predicate our hopes for a world of plenty on a new social and economic order that does not pause to compute dollar profits before proceeding with essential action. The dislocations, delays and anarchy of capitalist organization give aid and comfort to the prophets of doom.

There is the story of the careless farmer who was urged to attend a meeting on soil conservation.

"There's no use my going to that meeting about farming better", he replied. "I don't farm as good as I know how to now".

It is no joke, however, that most farmers today cannot afford, under our present economic system, "to farm as good as they know how". In the past year, the prices of farm products dropped 20 per cent while the cost of operating the farms dropped only 1 per cent. Under capitalism this complicates, to say the least, the problem of soil conservation.

Engeles' Answer

Friedrich Engels gave a crushing answer to the Vogts as far back as 1865:

Too little is produced, that is the cause of the whole thing. But why is too little produced? Not because the limits of production—even today and with present day means—are exhausted. No, but because the limits of production are determined not by the number of 'purse' able to buy and to pay. Bourgeois society does not and cannot wish to produce any more. The moneyless bellies, the labour which cannot be utilized for profit and therefore cannot buy, is left to the death-rate. Let a sudden industrial boom, such as is constantly occurring, make it possible for this labour to be employed with 'profit', then it will get money to spend, and the means of subsistence have never hitherto been lacking. This is the vicious circle in which the whole economic system revolves. One presupposes bourgeois conditions as a whole, and then proves that every part of them is a necessary part—and therefore an "eternal law".

(Letter to F. A. Lange, SELECTED CORRESPONDENCE OF MARX AND ENGELS, page 199).

The nub of the question for the neo-Malthusians is how to reduce the world's population. Here they have advanced little beyond the "fruit fly" theory of their mentor. Against such population-limiting measures as famine, pestilence and war, they offer the alternative of voluntary "population control"—a variant of the "continence" suggested by Malthus. A seeming improvement on the clergyman's rather sour advice, "population control" involves birth control through use of chemical or mechanical devices or through sterlization. The latter, our ornathologist crows, "does not interfere with sexual pleasure nor with physical satisfaction". Neo-Malthusian "science" now makes it possible for man to eat his cake and have it too.

Vogt and his co-thinkers do not explain exactly how they hope to evengelize almost two billion people, many of whom do not want to be thus altered or inconvenienced, and most of whom live in an environment too backward to allow a proper understanding of what is expected of them. The proposal reflects only a complete lack of understanding of the whole science of population, and is the point of departure for dangerous and reactionary conclusions.

Yellow Peril Bogey

Vogt, for instance, has resurrected the old "yellow Peril" falsification With typical imperialist insolence, he advises against feeding starving millions in Asia and Europe, lest they use the additional food to support a larger population which in turn would eventually "overrun the West". He would rather divert human food to sustain "wildlife".

War and pestilence he views in a favourable light because they reduce population and are more humane than famine.

He looks back with envy on ancient Greece, which avoided overpopulation by employing prostitution, infanticide, emigration and colonization. He admires Eire, which in the last hundred years has halved her population at the expense of leaving half of her adult population unmarried. He opposes higher living standards for farmers, as they are obtained, he maintains, through more intense exploitation of the land. Agricultural mechanization is to be opposed as it is more attractive than a horse economy, and will not acts as a buffer to absorb the city unemployed as will a more primitive system of organization!

War, famine, pestilence and birth control missionaries—such are the nostrums of the voices of doom to save a doomed system. But we do not have to guess at the answer to unlimited population increase, for history has already provided it. Only economic progress—industrialization, urbanization, and higher living standards—will slow down and stabilize the birth rate. Only in the most backward countries does increased food supply result in increasing fecundity.

No advanced country has yet attained a better standard of living by consciously restricting its birth rate. A declining birth rate is an effect, not a cause of economic progress. In the backward deep South, we have the same high birth and death rates as do the backward countries of Asia.

Problem Of The Backward Countries

In fear of the consequences of the agrarian revolution and of the socialist aspirations of the young proletariat, world imperialism has deliberately perpetuated this backwardness in the Far East. To expect capitalism to reverse this trend in a period of immense social conflicts and global wars is both utopian and reactionary. Just as utopian is the programme of "agrarian reform" of the Chinese Stalinists. Giving the peasants back their diminutive parcels of land merely perpetuates the inefficiencies of a long outmoded social organization. To cure its population problem, China needs fewer farmers on larger mechanized farms, urbanization and industrialization.

Urban families simply have fewer children than do rural families. It is only a 'seeming' contradiction that a reduction in the world's farming population is a condition for increasing the food supply. However, the initial impetus must come from the city, and with the urban bourgeoisie decadent and impotent, the task reverts to the urban proletariat. The Chinese "Communists", distrusting and fearful of the workers as are the Stalinists every-

LONELIEST ISLAND IN THE WORLD

TRISTAN DA CUNHA is the loneliest island in the world. It lies in the South Atlantic, slightly north of the Roaring Forties, almost midway between the two great continents of Africa and South America. About 1,200 miles away is St. Helena, the nearest inhabited land.

But this is no romantic island for escapists in search of sun-swept beaches and easy living. Tristan da Cunha is an extinct volcano, rising steeply from the sea; for the most part bare, black rock, it offers little in the way of agricultural livelihood for its 250 English-speaking inhabitants.

On a plateau, four miles long by one mile wide, the islanders live in primitive cottages with roofs sloping to the ground, in an effort to withstand the strong winds that continually sweep the island. Furniture is rough, and many of the cottages are furnished only with empty sugar boxes that serve as tables and chairs: timber is scarce on Tristan.

ONLY SEVEN SURNAMES

Among the 250 inhabitants there are only seven surnames. Although the island was first discovered by the Portuguese Admiral Tristao da Cunha in 1506, it was not until Napoleon's exile on St. Helena in 1815—when a garrison was sent to Tristan to prevent any possible attempt to rescue him from the island—that the real settlement of the island began.

William Glass, a Scottish corporal, was granted permission to remain on the island after the garrison was withdrawn. With his coloured wife and children, he set up a trading station for the whalers and trading boats on their journeys to and from the east. He was joined later by ship-wrecked sailors and adventurers, and six coloured women who were brought to the island from St. Helena.

Since 1825, only one woman, Aggie Rogers, has come to Tristan from the 'outside world.' Her daughter, Asturias, who is 21, is now working in England. She is the only girl to leave the island.

Since the beginning of this century, Tristan da Cunha has been almost a forgotten island. With the changeover from sail to steam, few ships have called. In the past few years the islanders have seen only one ship a year.

FISHING ORGANISED

With this loss of trade, and with the where, are left holding their own bootstraps.

An examination of the population curves of the advanced countries will give the lie to the Multhusian forebodings. In its incipient stages, industrialization is accompanied by an initial sharp rise in the curve, followed by a gradual leveling-off and stabilization. Only a suicidal rejection of the socialist future of mankind can lead to the conclusion that this classic curve will not continue to characterize continued human progress.

But Vogt and the rest of today's Malthusians, who see starvation ahead unless the American imperialists impose rigid controls on what they like to call the "backward peoples", do not stand for continued human progress—on a world-wide scale. These are not the prophets who will lead the peoples of the world into lands "flowing with milk and honey".

Only in a Socialist United States of the World will the benefits of scientific agriculture be given to all of the peoples of the world, because only a socialist economy can permit the rationalization of food production.

deterioration in their potato patches and in the cattle, the islanders have had a hard struggle to live. But today they face the future with hope, for industry is coming to Tristan da Cunha.

The Rev. C. P. Lawrence, who was naval padre on the island during the 1939-1945 war, has organised, together with the Colonial Office, the Church of England, and South African fishing companies, an industry that is rooted in the principal occupation of the islanders—fishing. A canning factory is to be built, and employment will be available for all.

Of great importance to the islanders is the fact that a boat will ply regularly between the island and South Africa, manned largely by an island crew. Their isolation, grand in theory but crippling in practice, will be a thing of the past.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Commander E. J. S. Woolley was in charge of the wartime naval station on Tristan da Cunha.

WHAT SHALL WE TEACH?

(Continued From Page 4)

colour drawings will become a matter of ease in development, first by adding one colour to the black and white, then by translating neutral values into colour relationships. So much of the trade reproduction is done by combining the three primary colours with black that a thorough drilling on what this will do is essential. Recently, five or six-colour lithography has increased the colour ranges. A manufacturer usually specifies the number of colours, and whether they are flat (such as for mass drawing) or graded (such as used in hair brush drawings). His manufacturing process and costs determine the number and use of colours. The original sketch submitted by an artist for a product is almost always in colour and as finished as is possible. When approved and when changes are suggested, the working drawing is made either in black and white and tones—with colour represented on a transparent overlay, or in full colour, depending on the process used in reproduction.

Caution: In all drawings for reproductive processes, it is highly important that drawing boards, T-squares, rulers, ruling pens, compasses, etc., be used to insure accurate work, and square clean edges. All drawings are made for some kind of reduction, so arithmetic is a very useful science and so is geometry as applied to areas.

If the lass or school can afford it, one drawing in each process could be reproduced during the course. This would encourage the class to show what defects needed to be overcome in the future. The drawing selected could be chosen by class vote, and each time the selection made from among those whose work has NOT been reproduced previously. Wherever there is a facility of a photo-engraver being available, he would be glad to comment on the practical side of the drawings. A school printing shop might be used for experimentation in printing the reproduced drawings so each student could have a notebook copy.

Any plans which approach the practices outside of the class room will be helpful.

EUROPEAN MINISTERS SIGN "STATUTE OF EUROPE" AT ST. JAME'S PALACE. L to R: Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom representatives, in Queen Anne's Room, St. James's Palace, where they assembled for the signing of the draft Sta- on the screen.

OUR DELHI LETTER: From Our Correspondent

Bottleneck In Export Drive

EXPORT and Import Advisory Councils dominated the week in New Delhi. India's adverse balance of payment had enhanced their importance. The emphasis was no longer on inflation but on exports. Export or perish has become the slogan; export even at the cost of home consumption.

Looking back to the history of the last eighteen months, two factors strike the eye Firstly, a great deal of the present difficulty could be traced to the good offices of Sir Purhotamdas Thakurdas Food Grain Policy Committee. It was that Committee, which, in the face of expert opposition, had recommended a policy of decontrol of foodgrains. Adoption of that recommendation opened the floodgates of inflation and led to a very heavy drain on India's foreign exchange resources. Some of its members are now busy in evolving formulae for compulsory adulteration of foodgrains with sweet potatoes and tapioca.

Lack Of Planning

Second factor, which strikes the eye, is the unplanned nature of the foreign trade of this country. It is no use blaming the British Government, over Sterling Balances. The fact remains that India lived beyond its means. That the import trade has been oscillating between rigidcontrol and partial decontrol has been one result of this lack of planning. The Commerce Ministry ha. made the best of the bad bargain is evident from the actual imports, bulk of which was of foodgrains, capital goods and industrial raw materials. During the month of November last year, the Government of India had placed a number of luxury goods on the Open General Licence for imports from soft currency areas. Simultaneously import duties on these goods were raised.

Analysis of import figures shows that import of these commodities in five months ending March 31 was of the order of 1.53 per cent. of the total imports. The major portion of these imports comprised of motorcars, which, if excluded, would reduce the percentage of imports of luxury goods to less than one per cent. In other words ninetynine per cent. of imports were of non-luxury character. Wines and liquors, included in this one per cent. amounted to Rs. 1,05,64,000, and the imports of motorcars amounting to Rs. 1,97,49,000 zalong with those of wines and liquors were excluded from the total imports of luxury goods, the left over will be Rs. 79,50,000 in five months or Rs. 15,90,000 per month. What are these lxury goods? They were gold and silver thread, fireworks, manufactured ivory gold and silver plate, silver and art silk goods, fabrics containing gold and silver, cigar and cigarettes, toilet requisites, toys and games. So much about the India fritting away her sterling resources.

There is another issue, namely have the Government postponed all avoidable expenditure of foreign exchange? The revival of overseas scholarship scheme and the regular junkets on the 'kumbha mela' scale to represent India at all and sundry conferences, conveniently arranged to deprive this country of her exchange resources do not indicate that the Government itself has tightened up its own belt.

Suggestions

The system of representation to those Councils shall have to be severely revised, it is suggested here. As it is, these Councils are dominated by the industrials or their stooges. Here are a few samples from the suggestions made to the Import Advisory Council.

(1) It will be useful if the Commerce Ministry undertook a review of War-time industries and did not hestitate to use quantum restrictions, provided there was no danger of reprisals from the countries affected.

(2) The case of Cycle industry is pending before the Tariff Board, but the Board may take a long time before its report is published. In the meantime, there must be some quantative control on the imports of cycles.

(3) Imports of goods, which can be produced in India sufficiently to meet all our requirements should be totally stopped.

(4) Blanket lincences to certain industries should be granted to cover all items required by them.

(5) There should be free imports of steel to assist industry.

(6) There should be total ban on the imports of cotton, woolen and silk cloth.

(7) Heavy import duty should be levied on all articles imported, if such articles are also manufactured in India. Heavy import duty including specific duty, if necessary be levied on imported finished parts of motor cars.

The High Command of the Comercial community namely the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry released a five point plan to step up India's exports. This included scaling down of wages, of the price of raw materials and of taxation. "Time has come, when serious attempts should be made to reduce drastically the incident of taxation in India", declared the Federation. The Committee has suggested a thorough examination of the taxation structure. So far so good, but what about a thorough examination of the percentage of profits, visible and invisible, which an undertaking should be permitted to earn? There is such a thing as equality of sacrifice. If the common man has to go without his necessity of life, and the worker has to agree to reduced standard of living the Commercial community likewise shall have to make its contribution for the general good of the country. Buicks and Packards do not fit into the economic structure of existence on the margin of starvation. One view here is that Government's austerity attempts will fail, unless they are accompanied by prorate sacrifices by the commercial community.

Handicaps To Export Drive

There are three handicaps to the export drive, high cost of Indian goods, unreliability of the quality of Indian goods and lack of co-operation between the exchange earning and exchange spending Ministries of the Goverment of India.

Politics have oversnadowed the cost of production. With eyes glued to the forthcoming elections, the Provincial Ministries have raised the prices of raw materials in utter disregard to the economic tructure of the country. The case of sugarcane should illustrate the point. A steep prise in the price of sugarcane among other things, has lost India's sugar market in Pakistan. With elections drawing nearer and the socialists in the field, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible for the Congress Ministries to scale down prices of raw materials.

The undependability of the quality of Indian goods is becoming notorious. Complaints have been pouring here from India's Trade Commissioners in Canada, the United States of America and Australia. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, which issues Press communiques on almost everything under the sun, has not yet considered fit to full up its member bodies to take effective steps for maintaining the quality of Indian goods.

The Government of India have been warned that the complaints referred above affected adversely the interests of shippers and were likely to bring into disrepute Indian goods in the American markets.

The much maligned Linlithgow's Government had issued a statement of Industrial Policy on April 21, 1945 in which maintenance of the standards was sine qua non to any assistance from the Government. The then Government had also decided to so pursue its industrial policy as would prevent the accumulation of wealth in the hands of few individuals. The present Government had deleted those apparently unimportant provisions from its statement of policy issued three years later on April 6 1948.

Seller's marke is rapidly disappearing from the world. It was because of the scarcity factor that even the bad quality of Indian goods was tolerated by the foreign buyer. With buyer's market, Indian goods would be ousted from the foreign market, unless effective steps were taken to maintain their quality. It should be a matter for regret that the Export Advisory Committee did not discuss this important bottleneck to the Export trade of India.

Lack Of Co-ordination

Departmental imperialism and lack of co-ordination amongst the Ministries is largely responsible for the existing chaos. Marketing organisation is under the Agriculture Ministry while the Indian Standards Institute is the baby of the Ministry of Industry and Supply. The way the AGMARK scheme has been working should prove the efficacy of the marketing organisation. As for the Indian Standards Institute is concerned, it is claimed that it is still in its infancy. What is needed more than the high sounding names is the band of honest workers, who would do their duties amidst temptations from the trading community. In the present state of country's social conscience it is highly doubtful if the qquality aspect of the Indian trade were successfully tackled for some years or even some tens of years. Profit before the country is the dominating note today.

The third bottleneck is the lack of co-ordination between the Ministries. As indicated previously, each Ministry has become an independent sovereign republic, with the Minister sitting in the dictator's chair. It has fallen to the lot of the Commerce Ministry to earn foreign exchanges. It is however no business of other Ministries as to how foreign exchanges could be earned. Their sole concern is to deand ever expanding quantity of exchange. A recent case should illustrate the point. Japan wanted cotton seeds very badly. Japan being a dollar area, India's exports would have earned dollars for this country. The Ministry of Commerce therefore arranged to export nine thousand tons of cottonseeds to Japan. The Ministry had taken care to acquire this quantity of cottonseed from Hyderabad, the produce of which had been outside the Agriculture Ministry's calculations. And the proposal evoke the usual high pitch opposition from the Agriculture Ministry. Similar attitude is unfailingly adopted by the Ministry of Industry and Supply.

Regulating Factors

Several issues arise. Firstly. This country's trade needs a quick return to normality. This normality would remain unattained so long the Government's import and export policy was formulated on six monthly basis. India's adverse balance of payment for 1948-49 is of the order of ninety-five crores. India's food imports cost this country 150 crores last year. In other words India's deficiary exchange gap would be wiped out by 1951. when, according to Agriculture Ministry, India would become self-supporting in food. It would thus be evident that India needs a three-year plan for the foreign trade. India's normal earnings of foreign exchange plus releases from the sterling balances should give a ceiling for imports. In such a plan, the legitimate interests of the common man shall have to be safeguarded. The common man is repeatedly asked to make sacrifices. One question is, for whom? He has no interest, if the Industrialists become the sole beneficiaries from the sacrifices, for the simple reason because the common man is exploited, in the name of India for the benefit of a few. The history of cloth control should be enough to show what the industrialists have done for the common man. Two things emerge from this. Firstly, the Commerce Minister is right, when he says that exchange difficulties could not be used to give protection to industries. Industries shall have to prove their case for protection. Secondly India is not yet out of woods, so far as inflation is concerned. It is generally forgotten that the Railwaymen's strike was not abandoned but postponed on an assurance from the Government that the cost of living would come down in six months. In other words, country's needs and not merely industrialists' needs shall have to be regulating factor for imports. This brings me to the question of prices. The Government of India, it will be recalled had used Cost Accountants to determine prices of its own purchases during the war. Why this institution of cost accountants is not used to determine the various prices at present is not explained.

The international trade is in the nature of barter, under which commodities are exchanged. In such a scheme of things even the importing countries have some say. If Switzerland buys certain commodities from India she has a right to exchange those commodities with certain articles, which the vested interests in India regard non-essential. The intake by India of such articles is "sine qua non" of the trade deal. If India wants to step up exports, she may have to take in exchange certain articles, which might damage the comfortable cushion provided for the war-time industries by the total ban on imports. This aspect of the question is totally ignored at present.

Role Of Executive

"Lastly, there is the question of "invisible imports". This includes the expenditure on India's delegation, avoidable study tours and overseas scholarship scheme. During this three year's emergency, the Government should cut down such expenditure to the very bone, it is urged here".

"One great object of the Executive is to control the Legislature. The Legislature will continually seek to aggrandise and perpetuate itself and will seize those critical moments produced by war, invasion or convulsions for the purpose. The Executive should be the guardian of the people, even of the lower classes, against legislative tyranny, against the great and the wealthy".

This is the well established principle. It will be interesting to see how the Government protects the common man against the great and the wealthy in the limited sphere of India's foreign trade to which India's internal economy is irrevocably hinged.

Power And Food From River Projects

(Continued From Page 3)

the Central Government has no legal powers to intervene in any project in which the parties concerned are not amenable to persuasion.

An attempt has been made under the Draft Constitution for India which is now under discussion to rectify the anomalies of the 1935 Act. Item 74 of List I under the Seventh Schedule deals with waterways. While a decision remains to be taken by the Constituent Assembly, some formula like this may meet the situation; "Development of inter-State rivers and inter-State waterways for purposes of flood control, irrigation, navigation and hydro-electric power and for other purposes, where such development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by low to be expedient in the public interest," will be a Union subject.

T. V. A. Example

The contribution made by the T. V. A. is an outstanding example not only of the well-recognized principle that river valleys cannot be dealt with piecemeal according to political jurisdiction and must, therefore, be treated on a unified basis, but also of the multi-purpose aspect of river valley projects.

From a study of the practice in other countries, too, one principle is clearly deducible. According to this every river system is "an indivisible physical unit," which should be so developed "as to render the greatest possible service to the whole human community, which it serves, whether or not that community is divided into two or more political jurisdictions."

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SHORT STORY

DILEEP'S DREAM GIRL

BY G. O. D' ABREO

IN the stillo f the night nothing could be heard, except the rumble of coaches and the occasional shrill of the locomotive as it puffed ahead on the silver lines. As usual the carriages were packed to suffocation and the suffering passengers huddled themselves together in a sweating mass. Not so in the second class compartment. At least there the inmates had some breathing space and were not herded together like sheep.

When the train halted at the next station a young man entered. He carried his own luggage and soon made himself comfortable on a seat next to the window. Yes, Dileep was returning home on leave. Outwardly he looked like a potential business magnate. Nonetheless he would not have hesitated to tell anyone he was only a senior clerk in a big banking establishment.

As the train moved on and gathered speed his thoughts flew likewise, not retrospectively....he had the habit of always looking ahead....but to the day of his marriage. For every man it is natural to marry The desire for female companionship is predominant especially when a certain age is reached. For Dileep that age had come. He had many friends, men and women alike, and lived a normal healthy life. There was nothing of the neurotic in him. His social activities were up to modern and moral standards.

He had sowed his wild oats in a reasonable manner and for a long time had never thought of marriage until he came of age. All of a sudden it happened. In spite of the fact that he had men and women friends he did not seem to be happy and content. He felt a great sense of loneliness, something slow and torturous taking possession of his soul. He felt—actually knew it—that there was something missing, which made his life incomplete.

He analysed the whole matter and thoroughly went into it with tooth, talon and claw. He became his own psycho-analyst and the decision he arrived at would have been the same had he consulted one. Yes, Dileep's sudden and psychological change was really a very, very odd one. It was not a mental malady, this desire to marry—this companionship which is bound by silken cords.

Looking back he contemplated. First he had tried Sushila and a frown darkened his features. She didn't appeal much to him and like a grand-mother had bored him with her what-to-do and what-not-to-do advices. Then he had switched on to Pramila, with the same result. Of all the girl friends he had called to mind, not one came up to his expectations—his ideal. He had either found them unsuitable or they had rejected his proposal. The lashes of frustrated love then began to hit him severely like a ruthless whip. Thus his dream girl was born. It was his only escape.

As the days flew into months so had she grown in his mind. The more he thought of his dream girl the clearer he saw her picture. In fact, he had fallen in love with a girl who never even existed! He thought of her, worshipped her with such a blind fanaticism that he even directed all his energies towards a better and greater life. He found no other channel to express his burning desire. It was rumoured at the office that he was earmarked as the future junior officer at the bank.

Dileep was so engrossed in his dream girl that he had forgotten the outside world. He got up from his reverie with a start and looked all round him. He saw a railway porter approach him.

★

"Journey's end," the porter informed him, "may I take your luggage, sir?"

In no time he was on a tonga going home—home after three long years away. Oh, how he longed for that nostalgic atmosphere! He remembered mother....ah! how excellently she cooked...,.what an immense pride she used to take in her culinary art and he, not given to flattery, remembered how he never forgot to give her a few words of appreciation.

The tonga brought him to his very door step. Like a school boy he jumped off and began calling: "Mother! mother!"

The barking of a dog answered him and the watchful canine darted out, lashing a furious tail. On seeing him the dog underwent a complete change. There was a friendly wag and the dog bounced off to meet his master.

"Tiger!" Dileep called, bending down to meet him, "am I glad to meet you! What have you been doing to yourself? Fighting again, eh?"

"Dileep! Dileep!" a soft, sweet voice cried out and he looked up into the shining face of his mother.

"Mother!"

Words are inadequate to express the joy, the welcome and the meeting of mother and son on an occasion like this after three long years away. Aye! A mother's hair might turn to silver; the wrinkles of age show all over her once beautiful face; her eyes turn so dim that even the vision of her loved and dear ones became misty and yet she always remains forever young and beautiful—the Queen of our hearts! From the cradle to the grave her love never falters. It remains like an immortal emblem which is borne by her sons and daughters through the ages.

As Dileep entered he saw the retreating figure of a girl, hurriedly making her exit. From behind she appeared to be comely. There was none of that "put on" air which marred the beautiful impression she had left behind. He turned to his mother questioningly.

"Now! Now! don't be inquisitive, young man," his mother raised an admonishing finger, "it's high time you prepared yourself for breakfast!"

Then she hustled and bustled about the house in preparation of her son's reception. Dileep flung himself down an easy chair, drew a deep breath of relief and fell into a strange mood. The odour of a lighted 'agarbatti' somewhere in the house exhilarated him and peace and solitude which he had never felt before enveloped him.

After that life continued in perpetual day-dreaming. After breakfast, sometimes, he would sit inside the hall, going through the worm-eaten books of his school and college days. At times he would take Tiger, strolling aimlessly or revisiting the frequent haunts of his childhood days. There was that mango tree incident for instance. Some of his classmates used to play a game similar to the English "Jack—and—the—Monkey." He remembered how he had fallen down, dead centre on his haunches. What a farce it was for the next few days, limping to school and feeling like a camel's hump from behind!

Lying down on the soft yellow grass of a paddy field, with a long straw in his mouth, he would browse away the hours, his dreamy eyes always looking towards a region beyond the earth, the sun, the moon and the stars. As usual he used to see his dream girl, seeing her as he liked her to be seen by him, perfect in every detail. He also saw himself as a modern Romeo, except that in his picture tragedy was out of the question.

Many a time he watched the sun blaze a trail across the saffron sky and when night fell gazed rapturously at the silver moon. After all, thought he, was he the only person swayed by the sentiments and romanticism of a lover. He was in love with his dream girl For long hours he would sit like that. Only when nature made demands on his that he refrained from keeping too long his head in the clouds.

Down to earth he would brood all day long, waiting for that missing something to come down and shape his destiny anew. "Why, his mother asked", do you sit and brood all day? Anything wrong"?

Dileep smiled and tried to evade the issue. But his mother was too worldly wise.

"It surprises me that you have not taken a wife," she remarked. "Shame on you! For a man of your age you should have been married long ago!"

Her son looked at her in apparent surprise.

"Married? Me get married? Why, I'd sooner hang myself!"

His mother smiled knowingly.

"You can't decieve me, son". she said in a gentle tone, "I've known you too long! What is eating into you is something deep-rooted in every man and woman. Sometime or the other they desire to marry. A man begin to feel lonely first, then he frets and a tendency to be morbid raises its head like an ugly cobra. To a woman the desire to be a mother is also deep-rooted, a state which is much older than the oldest mountain on earth"!

Dileep stared like a frightened child. He could not believe this to be his mother talking to him. All the while she had only displayed her interest in cooking the most delicious meals. That she had shown such a wide knowledge of human nature had completely baffled him. All this time he had underestimated her.

"I'll find a wife for myself, mother", he gave in at last, "But I hope you'll let me make my own choice."

"God bless you, came her fervent prayer, "the choice is yours."

So the days passed. Then one day Dileep heard two voices in the kitchen one was certainly not his mother's. He proceeded thither to find out. She had worn a different sari and from the shape of her stately back, he recognised her at once as the very person who had hurriedly left on his arrival home on the first day. His mother saw him and greeted him.

"Dileep is here" she said to the girl.

The girl immediately threw the end of her sari over head and covered her face. Her head was slightly bent down, not in humility, but in terms of simple, undefiled modesty.

The mother clearly saw the uncertainty in her son's attitude and saved the day through the simple introduction: "Dileep, do you remember Asha'?

He looked up in consternation. There was a familiarity in that name. Try as he could he nevertheless failed to straighten out the tangled threads of the past.

"You silly goose!" his mother chimed in, "do you remember the girl who used to tease you because you fell off that mango tree? Remember how you used to limp to school?"

Dileep stared at the figure of the girl. He saw her rippling with silent laughter like a shy teen-ager. In a flash the past was photographed on his mind. He remembered at last.

"You mean," he stammered, "this is the girl who used to pelt me with tamarind seeds?"

Another soft giggle followed in answer.

★

The past then crowded upon him with its myriad memories He saw himself like a painted savage in search of a god, chased by the demons of negative thoughts. The arrows of his own folly had stabbed him mortally. When the mist cleared he found himself looking at a face which was distinctly familiar. It was soft and sweet, with all the radiance of morning light. Her eyes pierced his own. For just that split second they were held that way, each equally balanced by the magnetism of the other.

A strange feeling came over Dileep. He never felt like that before. It left an everlasting impression. He could not explain it—he only felt it ....something within him told him that this girl would play an important part in his destiny. Slowly a new love was born.

And when Dileep came home on leave a year later, it was the happiest moment of his life. He will never forget how his heart raced much faster than the plane on which he had travelled. He had returned to get married to his ideal and adorable Asha.

His dream girl—the escape of a frustrated love—like a delicate and priceless piece of antique china, had fallen to the ground, smashed to countless, worthless pieces. The missing link which had made his life incomplete was found at last. Asia was his realisation.

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
OH ME, I RANG THE ALARM BY MISTAKE! I HOPE I CAN GET A GOOD FIRE START-ED BEFORE THEY GET HERE!
FIRE ALARM
GLADYS PARKER
9-11

Presence Of Mind

Smith, in his den with a few of his friends, was talking about his wife and her peculiarities. "I have thought for sometime,' he said, "that my wife was utterly devoid of taste, but the other day she put on a new dress that was atrocious beyond words. I daren't, of course, say anything about it, and dared hardly to look at it, but as she went out I went to the window to have another look at her,, and ....."

At this moment his wife entered, suddenly.

"And the funniest part of the whole affair," continued Smith without showing the least embarrassment, "was that they found the cat eleven days later in the middle of Westminster Bridge!"

Mrs. Smith still does not understand what there was in that ridiculous statement to make them all laugh so uproariously.

*

A man who took a great pride in his lawn found, to his dismay, a heavy crop of dandelions. He tried every known device to get rid of them.

As his efforts were unsuccessful, it occurred to him finally that, as the Government was helping the farmer and rendering so many services, he should write to the Ministry of Agriculture about his dandelions.

So, in a letter, he described his woes at great length, enumerating all the things he had tried and done, and ended: "What shall I do now?

In due course came a reply: "We can only suggest that you learn to love them."

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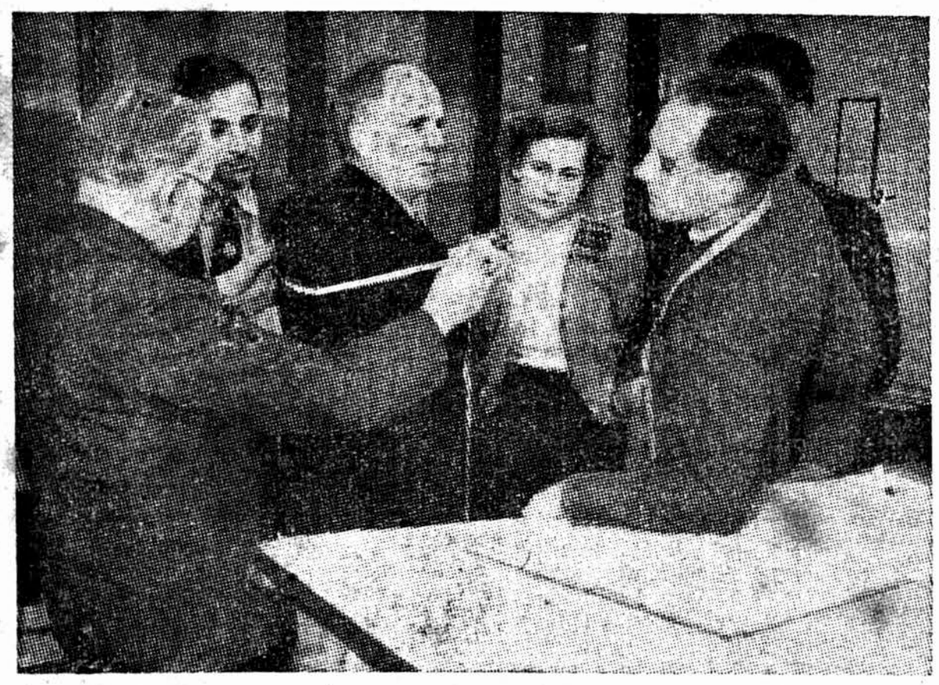
London's International College Of Tailors



Students look on as Chief Instructor P. Deller gives a demonstration of measuring a customer for a suit.

A group of students watches a demonstration by an instructor in the fitting of a suit.

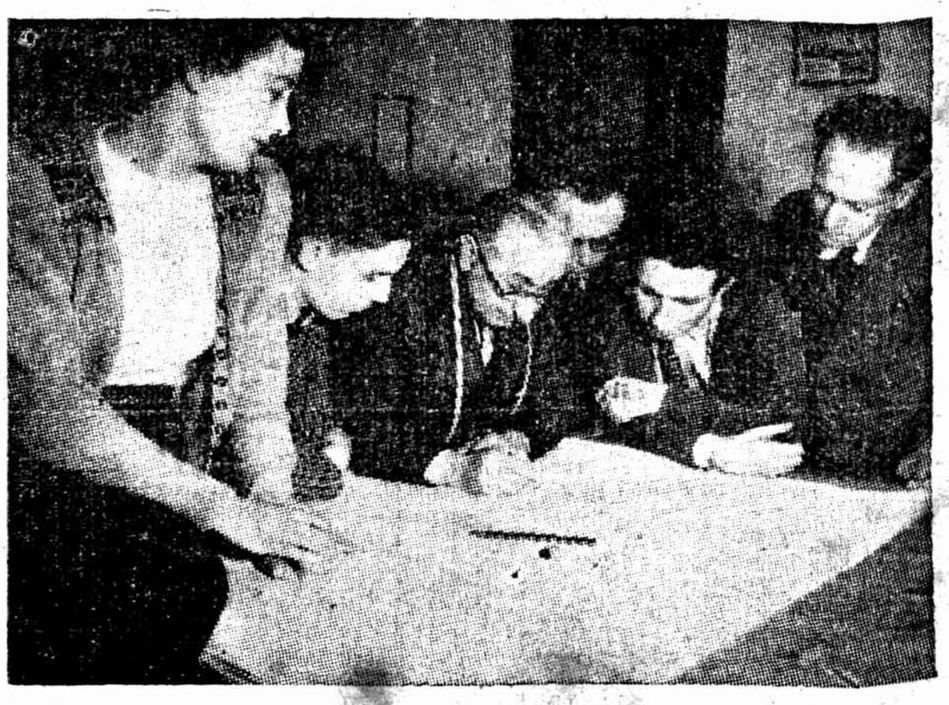
Instructor Mr. J. E. Liberty explaining a piece of sewing to Mrs. E. Garry, who is a Yugoslavian by birth.

London tailors are internationally recognised as the finest in the world and they set the fashion for men in most countries. Tucked away in a little street in London's fashionable West End, is the "Tailor and Cutter" College where men and women come from all over the world to learn the art. Most of the students there at present are ex-service personnel, and they have come to London to learn a new trade. At the school the students learn the trade from start to finish.

In the accompanying series of pictures, students from all over the world are seen learning these jobs at the "Tailor and Cutter" college.

A. Stander perches on the edge of a table to put the lining into a suit.

In the foreground Miss N. Cantley at work on a design while in the background Mr. Bury, one of the instructors' gives a demonstration on the fitting of a paper pattern onto a tailor's dummy.



The Chief Instructor, Mr. P. Deller gi ves a lesson in design.

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